

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 729.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1859.

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NOVEMBER 8th, 1859, the Right Hon. JAMES MONCRIEFF,
M.P., Lord-Advocate of Scotland—"The Influence of Knox
and the Scottish Reformation on the Reformation in Eng-
land."

NOVEMBER 15th, Rev. J. C. MILLER, D.D., Rector of St
Martin's, Birmingham—"Bigotry."

NOVEMBER 22nd, Rev. RICHARD ROBERTS, Wesleyan
Minister, London—"Self-Conquest."

NOVEMBER 29th, Rev. HUGH STOWELL, M.A., of Man-
chester—"Queen Elizabeth."

DECEMBER 6th, Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, Minister of Craven
Chapel, London—"The Influence of Society in the Formation
of Character."

DECEMBER 13th, Rev. WILLIAM ARNOT, M.A., Free St.
Peter's, Glasgow—"The Earth Framed and Furnished as a
Habitation for Man."

JANUARY 10th, 1860, Rev. EDW. MEYRICK GOULBURN,
D.D., late Head-Master of Rugby School, and Prebendary of
St. Paul's—"Blaise Pascal."

JANUARY 17th, Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, Minister of West-
minster Chapel—"The Advantages to be derived from the
Study of Church History."

JANUARY 24th, Rev. HUGH STOWELL BROWN, of Liver-
pool—"Hogarth and his Pictures."

JANUARY 31st, Rev. ROBERT S. CANDLISH, D.D., Free
St. George's, Edinburgh—"Toleration: its Grounds and
Limits."

FEBRUARY 7th, Rev. THEOPHILUS PRARSON, Wesleyan
Minister, Sheffield—"Individuality."

FEBRUARY 14th, JOHN A. GOUGH, Esq.—"The Power of
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J. STOUTON, B.A., at Eleven o'clock.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, ADDRESSES to SCHOLARS and
PARENTS, by the Rev. W. ROBERTS, B.A., of Horbury
Chapel, and the Rev. W. G. LEWIS, of Westbourne-grove
Chapel, at Three o'clock.

SUNDAY EVENING, SERMON to TEACHERS and YOUNG
PEOPLE, by the Rev. J. C. HARRISON, of Park Chapel,
Camden-town, at Half-past Six o'clock.

MONDAY EVENING, SPECIAL PRAYER MEETING at
Seven o'clock.

TUESDAY EVENING, the JUBILEE PUBLIC MEETING at
Half-past Six o'clock.

T. CHAMBERS, Esq., Common Serjeant, to preside.

Friends who have at any time been connected with these
Schools are invited to attend at these Services and to inform
others of them.

**CLIFTON CONGREGATIONAL NEW
CHAPEL, ANYLUM-ROAD, OLD KENT-ROAD.**

The DEDICATION of the above Chapel to DIVINE
WORSHIP will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of
October, 1859, when TWO SERMONS will be preached. That
in the Morning by the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, of West-
minster; and that in the Evening by the Rev. J. GRAHAM,
of Craven Chapel.

Service to begin in the Morning at Twelve, and in the
Evening at half-past Six.

A Cold Collation will be provided in Arthur-street Chapel at
Three o'clock, and Tea at Five. Tickets for both, 2s. 6d.; and
only for the Tea, 1s.

On the following SABBATH, THREE SERMONS will be
Preached. In the Morning by the Rev. DAVID THOMAS, of
Stockwell; in the Afternoon by the Rev. NEWMAN HALL,
L.L.B., of Surrey Chapel; and in the Evening by the Rev. J.
HALDWIN BROWN, B.A., of Claydon's Chapel, Kennington.

Service in the Morning at Eleven; in the Afternoon at
Three; and in the Evening at half-past Six.

Collections in aid of the Building Fund will be made after
each of these Services.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL in IRELAND.

The present remarkable movement in IRELAND calls for
increased effort on the part of British Christians.

The Committee of the BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY have
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stry of the Gospel. "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the
labourers are few."

The proposed Effort is to be SPECIAL, and not to be made a
permanent charge on the Income of the Society.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS are therefore earnestly re-
quested, and will be thankfully received, by THOMAS FEW-
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C. J. MIDDLEDITCH, Secretary.

Baptist Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street,
London, E.C.

* * The List of Contributions will be given in future adver-
tisements.

**CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL EXTEN-
SION in IRELAND.**

At a Conference held in London in May last, it was deemed
desirable for the Committee of the English Congregational
Chapel Building Society to endeavour to raise a Fund of at
least £5,000, payable in five years, in aid of the above object,
to be administered agreeably to the rules of that Institution.
It is necessary to raise this sum in addition to the ordinary
Income of the Society, as this is not available for the purpose.
The Committee thankfully acknowledge the following contribu-
tions, and earnestly appeal to the friends of the Evangelisa-
tion of Ireland for the further amount required.

J. Crossley, Esq.	£500 in 5 years.
J. Morley, Esq.	500 "
S. Morley, Esq.	500 "
W. Rawlinson, Esq.	500 Don.
C. Jupe, Esq.	250 in 5 years.
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TWENTY APPLICANTS from the list of 132 Candidates.

Mr GEORGE CARROLL in the Chair.

The Poll will commence at Twelve o'clock and close at Two
precisely. Persons becoming Subscribers may Vote immedi-
ately.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

At the ANNUAL MEETING, which will occur in APRIL
next, the Board propose to recommend to the Subscribers a
Variation of the Fifth Rule, so as to allow of receiving Cases
for Life. If this shall be, as they hope, approved, the Poll will
be opened at that Election to take FIVE CASES for LIFE, in
addition to the ordinary Cases. It must be understood that
this privilege will be limited to those who have had a first elec-
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For a full account of the daily working of this excellent
Institution, the Board refer the public and their supporters to
a recent pamphlet by the Rev. Edwin Sidney, A.M., Rector of
Comard Parva, Suffolk, entitled "A Visit to Earlswood," and
to their last Annual Report, both of which may be had gra-
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The elections occur regularly in April and October.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES No. 729.]

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CONTENTS.

COLESTASTICAL AFFAIRS:	The Great Eastern	841
Americanisation	Postscript	841
The State-Aid Question in Victoria	LEADING ARTICLES:	
The Liberation Society in Scotland	Summary	842
The Church-Defence Movement	"Too Many Cooks Spoil the Broth"	842
Roman Catholic Missions	Social Science	843
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE:	The Emperor and the Pope	843
The Revivals in Ireland	Cotton Growing in Jamaica	844
The Rev. T. Binney	The Election Commissions	844
CORRESPONDENCE:	The Northern Reform Union and Reform	844
The Bible Monopoly and the Authorised Version	Foreign and Colonial	847
Our Villages?	Court, Official, and Personal News	845
The Social Science Congress at Bradford	Miscellaneous News	847
The Loss of the Admella Steamer	Literature	848
	Obituary	850

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

AMERICANISATION.

THAT's a long word, isn't it? and a new word—a rather convenient word—but not *our* word. We picked it up in the enemy's camp. It is the whip which old Toryism plaited, when compelled to turn out of bed and prepare for the irreverential incursions of common-sense into its exclusive and well-guarded domains. It is very long in the lash, and, knowingly handled, it produces a sonorous crack, frightfully startling in the ears of timorous ecclesiasticism. The very sound of it is enough, in many quarters. It stops and turns whole troops of inquiries. Prejudice no sooner catches the echo of it, than it is off, like a hare, to hide itself in the dark burrows of ignorance and credulity. Or, to change the figure, it is a great board set up at every turning to knowledge, to check further progress in a particular direction, with the large-lettered warning—"No thoroughfare." The most effective charge that can now be brought against ourselves, or the Liberation Society, is that we are aiming to "Americanise" the Church of England. When that shell falls within our lines, it is amusing to see what a helter-skelter rush to cover is produced by it. It makes all the young recruits skip to the nearest hiding-place. Even veterans sometimes sink when they see it coming. Down go your arguments, down goes your common-sense, down go facts, inferences, faith, reason, before the rumbling, rushing, whizzing, exploding force of that one well-pointed but ponderous missile, "Americanisation."

What are we to do with such an indictment? How in the world are we to meet this mode of attack? We cannot give up every good thing merely because it has been adopted in the United States of America. American over-shoes sell here notwithstanding their republican taint. We take American cotton, in spite of slavery. Nobody that we have met with objects to American dollars, always supposing, however, that they are hard cash, and not notes. Christian principles do not cease to be Christian principles merely because they are recognised in American practice. The Voluntary principle does not cease to be what it is—namely, earnest Christianity striving to nourish and reproduce itself—because it happens to develop itself on the other side of the Atlantic. Americanism is neither good in itself nor bad in itself. An act of self-denying generosity is altered neither in its character nor in its worth, by being performed by an American—an act of villainy is as much an act of villainy there as elsewhere. If the reformation of our Church institutions to the pattern which Scripture, reason, and experience recommend would really be to bring them into conformity with American types, what matter? Are we to go naked because Americans wear decent clothing? Are we to live upon crusts and water, because they rejoice in more bounteous fare? It is only in political and ecclesiastical matters that such an absurdity is proposed to us. In those departments, old

Toryism is not ashamed to fool us to the top of our bent.

Men and women used to get married, even when it was the custom to treat them with the rough music of "marrow-bones and cleavers." And we shall be bold enough to see how religion fares in the United States without the fostering influences of a Church Establishment, in spite of the vigour and pertinacity with which old Toryism will yell out its horror of "Americanisation." For this purpose, we are going to put ourselves under the guidance of one of the fair sex. We have before us a little work,* recently published, which contains, in sketchy outlines, certain pictures of Christianity in America which we recommend to the study of those who are not afraid to stand face to face with facts. As we have harped so long and so incessantly on one string, we shall refresh our readers by giving place to our fair instructress. Wherever it can be managed, we shall allow her to speak, instead of attempting to translate her observations into our own language.

And first, let the "Englishwoman in America" put before us one of the main conditions under which Christianity works out in the United States such results as we shall presently look upon. "In America there is no national form of religion, or State-endowed Church, by which the vast community may be religiously bound together, and upon whose resources the whole population is at liberty to draw. The State recognises all creeds, but patronises none. All denominations are on the same footing, and flourish or decay as they obtain the suffrages of the people. Complete religious toleration exists; every man is at liberty to worship God after his own fashion, or not to worship at all. Every man is protected in the quiet exercise of his religion. Truth stands on its own immutable vantage ground, and the Civil power is unable to interfere with rights of conscience and religious worship." Here, then, we have an actual example of what old Toryism calls "an Atheistic Government." We shall see, presently, with what reason.

Our lady author points out a distinction which will, no doubt, grate on the ears of episcopal pharisaism, but one, nevertheless, which she sustains by incontrovertible facts. She says, "From the absence of an Established Church many people infer the absence of faith. English people find it so hard to realise a national apart from a governmental religion. In transacting the affairs of Government, the Sabbath is recognised, and respect for it enjoined. Congress adjourns over the Sabbath, and the custom-houses and all other public offices are shut during the whole day. Both Houses of Congress are regularly opened with prayer. The Government, from the time of its establishment, has repeatedly called upon the nation to observe days of fasting and prayer in times of national distress, and of thanksgiving, for general mercies. Again, the Government has authorised the employment of chaplains in the army and navy, and at this moment there are such in all large vessels of war. A Christian spirit is likewise shown in judicial affairs. Oaths are administered on the Bible; a belief in a future state of rewards and punishments is required, and the oath of an Atheist is rejected. . . . Thus, though the promotion of religion does not directly belong to the general Government, but to the States, it is neither hostile nor indifferent to the religious interests of the country. . . . The constitutions of the several States are distinctively and emphatically Christian, and are founded, with few exceptions, on the great principles of the Bible."

The Churches in America—and this is the grand fact we wish to impress upon the minds of our readers—are self-sustaining and self-governing. "The Englishwoman" tells us "the Voluntary system is fully carried out, and I am under the impression that all denominations are equally

attached to it. As no funds are set apart by the State for the maintenance of religious worship, the clergy depend for their salaries upon their congregations, and in some instances these salaries are supplemented by private endowments, and, in the west, by subscriptions and 'donation meetings.' Possibly, with economy, all the ministers may live upon their salaries, but it is impossible that any can grow rich upon them! The American Churches have no inducements to offer in the shape of richly-endowed benefices, or high temporal position—and there is no denomination which has the power to confer upon its ministers that status in society which belongs by immemorial usage to the clergy of the Church of England. Hence, it may fairly be presumed that a desire to preach the Gospel is the great motive which impels men into the ministry in the orthodox Churches in the United States. Hence also, the clergy, as a general rule, are taken from a different class in society from that which furnishes the clergy of the Church of England, and, with all the high attainments and education which many of them possess, not many of 'the upper Ten Thousand' are to be found within their ranks. It may surprise some people to read that a sum exceeding five millions sterling is annually raised in America for the support of religion."

Now for one of the most striking advantages resulting from this arrangement:—"Few things connected with religion in America make a stronger impression upon a stranger than the comparative absence of sectarianism, the harmonious action of the ministers, and the social intercourse which exists irrespective of denominational differences. In the various aggressive schemes the ministers cordially unite; in most of the orthodox denominations they exchange pulpits; they meet in union prayer-meetings, and in very many cities and towns it is the regular practice for the ministers of all denominations to hold a weekly meeting for mutual encouragement and counsel, and for arranging co-operative plans for the good of their location. . . . The social station of no person is lowered on denominational grounds. . . . There is doubtless a good deal of emulation among the Churches, but it is usually productive of happy results, and the jealousies or heart-burnings which occasionally arise are of short duration, and are scarcely observable in the warm feelings of fraternal, loving Christianity which pervade the Churches."

Here, for the present, at least, we must pause. We had noted down three or four other characteristics of American Christianity which come out under the operation of the Voluntary Principle. They are equally striking and, we may add, gratifying. But we should outrun our space. We reserve them, therefore, for some future occasion, and commend to our readers, meanwhile, the book from which we have so freely quoted.

THE STATE-AID QUESTION IN VICTORIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Melbourne, August 16, 1859.

It is a long time since I last wrote to you respecting our movements against State-aid to religion in this colony. The fact is, nothing has been done, because it was impossible to do anything effectually. Everything now depends upon the Parliament, and as we have been without a Parliamentary session for a considerable period, nothing could be effected. In consequence of certain egregious blunders in our new Electoral Act, the election of the new Reform Parliament has been delayed far beyond the time at which it was originally intended to have it in session. The majority of the people are decidedly opposed to State-aid to religion, and that is well known. Almost with one consent it is condemned, and its cessation is only a question of time. You, doubtless, remember that a bill for its entire abrogation in the year 1860 passed the late House of Assembly by a large majority, and that it was lost in the Upper House by a majority of two. We were disappointed and annoyed at the result. We knew that we should have to fight the

* *The Aspects of Religion in the United States of America.* By the Author of "The Englishwoman in America." London: Sampson, Low, Son and Co., 47, Ludgate-hill. 1859.

battle over again at a future period, and that, in the mean time, the recipients of the grant would clutch all that they could get. As the question was settled with the public, it would have been folly to keep up a continual agitation, and therefore it was wise in the strenuous advocates of repeal quietly to bide their time, with a thorough determination to renew the conflict at the hustings of the new Assembly that is about to be elected, and the journal which I send to you by this mail will show that the society for the excision of the 50,000*l.* clause in the New Constitution Act has again risen, clad in armour, and ready for effective measures. On the 25th ult., a large and influential public meeting was held in the city, and I was struck with the unanimity of the assembly. Only a single hand was held up against the repeal. Not one dissident came forward; and it was evident that the public in this colony have, ere this, looked upon the grant as doomed. The speakers appeared to be at a loss to know what to say, for the audience did not require either argument or facts, just because the whole thing was settled in their minds. There was nothing to combat and nothing to urge, except the one important matter of a careful attention to the ballot-boxes at the ensuing elections. The meeting was convened with that object in view, and I think that all our friends see that the issue is to be decided in those little snuggeries. Of course, I need not say that the opponents of the grant widely differ as to the grounds of opposition. Some of us hold that all State grants are wrong in principle and baneful in practice; others hold that they are abstractedly right, but practically wrong; others that only the truth ought to be endowed, and that, as in the present case all forms and systems of religion are endowed, it would be far better to get rid of the thing altogether. It is a bone of contention and an apple of discord in the community, and the people are thoroughly sick of it.

The elections will take place within the next four weeks, and the new house of assembly will be opened in the end of the ensuing month. Candidates are freely coming forward. Many addresses are now before the public, and State aid occupies a prominent place in most of them.

I have not the least doubt that we shall secure the return of a large majority in our favour. As soon as possible after the beginning of the session, a bill for the repeal of the grant will be brought in, and a determined effort will be made to push it through both Houses, without any delay.

Very soon, I trust, it will be my pleasing duty to inform you that success has crowned our efforts, that no form of religion is any longer subsidised, and that our divine Christianity is free from all State interference, patronage, and pay—free to do its own renovating and glorious work in its own perfect way; and I cannot doubt that in these colonies, in which religion will enjoy a fair field and no favour, will arise, for our dear old mother-country, a grand, cogent, and indubitable proof of the perfect self-sufficiency of Christianity to sustain itself in all circumstances,—to extend, far and wide, its benign enterprises, and to go forth to the conquest of the world.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY IN SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.—On Monday, the 10th inst., the Edinburgh Committee of the Liberation Society entertained Mr. Carvell Williams, the Secretary of the parent society, at a breakfast in Queen-street Hall. Ex-Bailie Tyte, who was in the chair, said he considered that they were under a deep debt of gratitude to their friends in London for their unfailing energies on the question of Church-rates, and also for the support they had given Mr. Black in his endeavours to get rid of that which had long been the curse of Edinburgh—the Annuity-tax. Mr. Williams referred at some length to the last question, and strongly urged that there should be no compromise, but that they should continue firm in their demand for total abolition. Subsequently, Mr. Harrison said he was certain the meeting would join with him in according a vote of thanks to Mr. Williams for his able address. He proposed:—"That this meeting thank Mr. J. Carvell Williams for his interesting address, express their continued approbation of the principles and proceedings of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, and their determination to co-operate with and render it pecuniary aid; that they recommend said Society to the hearty support of the friends of civil and religious liberty in Edinburgh, who are deeply indebted to the society for valuable assistance in supporting Mr. Black's Anti-Annuity-tax Bill; and rejoice that the society is resolved to countenance no bill inconsistent with, or opposed to, the principle of the bill which Mr. Black introduced into Parliament last session." Mr. Young seconded this motion, which was unanimously agreed to; and Mr. Williams returned thanks. —*Abridged from Edinburgh News.*

HADDINGTON.—In the evening of the same day Mr. Williams addressed a meeting in the Odd-fellows' Hall in this town. On the motion of Bailie Gaugroger, the Rev. Alexander Gosman was called to the chair. Mr. Williams was listened to with marked attention, the audience frequently applauding in the course of his speech. A resolution was moved by John Stobie, Esq., town clerk, seconded by Mr. James Shand, expressing great satisfaction at the growth of public opinion in favour of religious equality, as well as at the character of recent Parliamentary proceedings in relation to ecclesiastical

topics. Votes of thanks were awarded to Mr. Williams for his interesting address, and to the chairman, after which the large meeting separated. —*Edinburgh News.*

HAWICK.—On the following evening a public meeting was held in East-bank Church, Hawick, Bailie Paterson in the chair. There was a large attendance of ministers and others, when Mr. Williams addressed the meeting with much effect. Mr. George Wilson, manufacturer, moved a resolution approving of the objects and proceedings of the society, and appointing a local committee, which was seconded by Mr. Thomas Purdom, writer. The resolution was carried unanimously, after which the usual votes of thanks were proposed and heartily agreed to. —*Ibid.*

JEDBURGH.—On the 12th inst. a meeting was held in Blackfriars U. P. Church, Mr. Wm. Deans presiding, and the Rev. Messrs. Barr and Polson and others taking part in the proceedings. As this was the second meeting of the kind, a belief was confidently expressed that an increased subscription list would be obtained this year.

GALASHIELS.—The first meeting which the society has held in this town took place in King-street Church on the 14th inst., the Rev. Alexander Oliver presiding.

KELSO.—On the 15th Mr. Williams addressed a meeting in the Assembly Rooms. The Rev. Henry Renton and the Rev. J. Jarvie also spoke, and the former gave some striking instances of the inability of the Scottish Establishment even in thickly-peopled districts, as shown by the miserably small congregations in some of the churches, while those of other bodies were well attended. Mr. Williams visits Greenock and Kilmarnock this week.

THE IRISH EDUCATION SYSTEM.

The Belfast papers contain an important declaration by members of the Established Church in support of the National system of education. The document is signed by the Earls of Antrim and Desart, Viscount Monck, the Bishop of Down and Connor, Lord Clermont, the Deans of Elphin and Dromore, Major-General Chesney, four ex-fellows of Trinity College, several influential clergymen, and a long list of deputy-lieutenants and magistrates. The following is a copy of the declaration:—

We, the undersigned, patrons, managers, and catechists of National schools in Ireland, members of the Established Church, having had our attention frequently directed to the misrepresentations which have been made concerning the National system of education, that children frequenting National schools are precluded from receiving religious instruction, and being aware of the misapprehensions which consequently prevail on the subject, come forward to state that in National schools under our charge careful religious instruction is given to Church children in the Holy Scriptures, and that ample opportunities are afforded by the National Board for the same.

It is true that we do not use these schools as instruments of proselytism, that we do not force our religious instruction on any children who entertain conscientious objections to receiving it; but we are glad to be able to state that our Church children have availed themselves of the Scriptural instruction which we give, and that with the best results.

We make this statement because the present appears to be a time of crisis, attempts being made by two opposite and influential parties to overthrow the National system on the alleged ground of its being deficient in facilities for religious instruction, and to introduce in its stead a system of denominational grants, which, in our opinion, would be attended with the most lamentable consequences to this country.

The *Carlisle Sentinel* states that the Cullen policy has been carried out at Carlisle:—

The schoolmaster acting hitherto under the authorities at Marlborough-street has been dismissed, and the school is now under the management of the Christian Brothers. The national school-books are laid aside, and all mementos of the Board obliterated, by this new order of religious instructors. On Monday large crowds of children of both sexes visited the private residence of the Christian Brothers, where they were registered and classified, after which books and catechisms, of course *permissu superiorum*, were distributed at a smart price to the poor, thus blotting out the National Board from the map of Carlisle.

According to the *Dublin News*, the entire of the Roman Catholic hierarchy are to meet on Wednesday (this day), to consider the reply of the Government to the resolutions submitted to it after the recent synod of the prelates.

What that reply is likely to be may be gathered from what took place on Friday at the annual meeting of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland for the purpose of conferring the degrees and honours upon the successful candidates from the three Colleges now upon their trial before Dr. Cullen and his obedient bishops. The ceremony took place in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, and there was a numerous and influential attendance upon the occasion. The LORD CHANCELLOR (the Right Hon. Maziere Brady) in his capacity of Vice-Chancellor of the University, delivered the opening address, in the course of which he said:—

I feel some disappointment in observing that a larger proportionate number of candidates than usual have been unsuccessful in this year—13 having so failed out of 71 who presented themselves before the examiners.

Of the number of the collegiate students I can speak in terms, at least, as satisfactory as those I was enabled to use at our meeting in 1858, more especially as regards that very important element of consideration, the admixture of members of all religious denominations. 139 new students were matriculated in the three colleges in the session commencing in the winter of 1858, and 57 non-matriculated students then first joined their appropriate classes, making a total addition of 196. Of these, 71 are members of the Established

Church, 53 are of the Roman Catholic faith, 53 belonging to the General Assembly of Presbyterians, the remaining 19 being classed under various denominations of Dissenters, including the Society of Friends.

The degrees having been conferred, the Earl of CARLISLE addressed the assemblage. If there should appear to be a temporary deficiency in the number of candidates for degrees, he was happy to find that there had been an increase in the total number of students in actual attendance on their collegiate studies, amounting at present to very few short of 500; and that nothing could be more satisfactory than the quality of the instruction imparted. He thus spoke on the subject of general education:—

I do continue to think it most desirable that in our great imperial community, where its citizens are to play united parts and discharge united functions—to live, in short, an united life—the preparation for it should be laid and learnt in an united education. (Loud applause.) Such, surely, should be the case with respect to the trades and professions which are to build up and perpetuate our united wealth—to the sciences which are to mould our united wisdom—to the arts which are to constitute our united enjoyment. I feel profoundly, at the same time, that all that we gather under the name of religion is of so paramount, so subtle, so ethereal a nature, that it may properly require to be imparted as something at once superior and separate, which may repel all interference foreign to itself, and be communicated by no organs and ministrations but those exclusively and distinctly its own. While I, therefore, cannot but wish that the education which is general and mainly secular should be united, I as readily admit that what is expressly religious and mainly spiritual should be separate. I will yield to none in respectful deference to the clergy of our respective communions in their appropriate spheres; but, assuredly, to none whatever of them can I ever—either in a public or private capacity—concede the right of denying to the laity, of which I am myself a member, the full power of acting upon the decisions of their own conscience, and of regulating the education of their own children.

THE CHURCH-DEFENCE MOVEMENT.

On Monday evening a meeting took place at the Lion Room, Shrewsbury, JOHN LOXDALE, Esq., Mayor, presiding.

Rev. D. NIMILL (Fitz) moved the first resolution:—

That the increasing efforts of the opponents of the Established Church for its spoliation and separation from the State demand from all its earnest friends and conscientious members some corresponding exertions to maintain its rights and privileges as the recognised medium for conveying religious light and instruction to the inhabitants of this kingdom.

He called attention especially to Church-rates, although the resolution was more comprehensive as related to other branches of ecclesiastical interest. Church-rates were not only the outpost of attack, but the defence of them involved those arguments which are the foundation of our ecclesiastical system. The rev. gentleman then enlarged upon the insufficiency of voluntarism to maintain the National Establishment, and then proceeded to consider Church-rates as a property of the Church. He considered this a much stronger case than the other, for it is a property which has belonged to the Church from time immemorial; its origin is lost in antiquity. He combated the fallacy of those who contend that it is not a property because it is variable in amount. If that principle were acted upon with other things it would strike at the root of all property. It would be absurd, for instance, to say land was not property, because if it be let at corn rent the rent varies from year to year. After some further remarks, the rev. gentlemen said there was no wrong without a remedy, and the remedy in the case of the Church-rates having become obsolete, only the wrong remained. In order to remedy that it might be the duty of the Church to seek some more permanent means than votes in vestry. He did not see why a land-tax should not be agreed to that should be in proportion to existing liabilities.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. J. PEELE, and supported by Mr. KNOTT, hon. secretary of the Committee of Laymen on Church-rates, who entered largely into the facts and statistics of the Church-rate question.

Other resolutions of a practical character were moved and seconded by Mr. Harley Bayley, Mr. Joseph Morris, Mr. R. Rogerson, Mr. Southampton, the Rev. H. Burton, and Dr. Watts. It was determined that simultaneous petitions to the Legislature should be prepared in conjunction with the Committee of Laymen in London, on Church-rates and other measures affecting the rights and privileges of the Church.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIVES.

Dr. Cullen has issued a second pastoral to the clergy and laity of Dublin. After commenting on the treatment of Roman Catholics in Ireland as regards education, and contrasting it with the treatment of the Protestants of Austria by "the good Catholic Emperor," who granted the fullest liberty to Protestants to educate their children in their own religion, the latter proceeds to remark on the temporal power of the Pope in Italy. It praises Cardinal Antonelli, attacks the British diplomatists for interfering with the Pope, and stigmatises Lord Shaftesbury as a Pharisee for his subscriptions for Italy. Sardinia is attacked—"a country which, twelve years ago, was happy and flourishing, is now almost reduced to a state of utter destitution and bankruptcy, and groaning under a fearful despotism." Mention is then made of the complaint that the people of the Pope's States are dissatisfied, that foreign troops are employed to keep them in obedience, and that misery, poverty, and crime abound; and it proceeds:—

If great and powerful States cannot always satisfy all their subjects, is it just to pretend that the Sovereign of

a small territory, and comparatively weak, should succeed in so arduous an undertaking? Undoubtedly there are poor in the Pope's States, but there is none of that squalid and degrading poverty which you see in London and the great cities of England; and we never heard of millions of his subjects dying of famine, or having been turned out by exterminating agents to perish of want on the high roads. There are crimes, of course, in the Pope's States; but yet you do not hear of continual child murdering, nor of systematic poisoning, nor do you witness that degrading and scandalous exhibition of immorality which renders it impossible for a stranger to pass through many British cities without being shocked and horrified. Unhappily, too, there is some discontent in a part of the Papal territory; but it is not general, and does not extend to any considerable portion of the inhabitants, and, what is more, it owes its origin to foreign influence and to the intrigues and emissaries of secret and Bible societies, and frequently to English money.

The letter concludes as follows:—

In order to obtain the object of our prayers, you will exhort your pious flocks, rev. brethren, to say five "Hail Marys" each day, after their night or morning prayers, for the safety of the Head of the Church. I grant them forty days' indulgence each time they do so. You will also say the collect for the Pope, "Pro Papa," at every mass, omitting the collect actually said, until further orders.

"John, Archbishop of Tuam," has addressed a letter to Lord Palmerston, in which he says that the Catholics of Ireland revere the Roman Pontiff "as the successor of St. Peter, and the Vicar of Christ on earth, and will therefore show themselves ready not only to defend his spiritual authority over the entire world, but likewise to assert his temporal as well as his spiritual power throughout the range of his own dominions. They look upon that temporal power, full, entire, and uncontrolled, to be essential to the free exercise of his spiritual authority; nor shall they ever be content to see the Holy Father placed in a subordinate and dependent position that could create a suspicion that his acts for regulating the spiritual interests of the Church might be elicited or controlled by the preponderating influence of France, or Germany, or Naples, or any other secular power."

ROMOURED SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH.—The *Advertiser* announces an impending secession of several clergymen from the Church of England. It states that the intending seceders are of Evangelical views, and intend to form a Free Church of England, but names are not mentioned.

CHORAL UNION AT ISLINGTON.—We understand that in the parish of Islington a society called the "Islington Choral Union" will be inaugurated at the new Music Hall, Barnsbury-street, on Saturday evening, October 22, for the purpose of improving the singing in all churches and chapels in that district.

ANNUITY-TAX PROSECUTIONS.—On Monday, Mr. William Hunter, of the firm of Hunter and Glover, against whom a warrant had been issued for his arrest, on a charge of assault and deforcement of the officers of justice, attended at the office of the Procurator-Fiscal for the city, accompanied by several friends, and, after examination, was liberated, on finding bail for 60*l.*, to appear and answer to any charge which may be brought against him.

PROFESSOR NICHOL AS A PREACHER.—A Brechin correspondent of the *Glasgow Commonwealth* sets at rest any doubt that may have existed as to whether the late Dr. Nichol was a preacher of the Gospel. This correspondent was an intimate friend of Nichol's in his native town of Brechin, and affirms that he was licensed at twenty-one years of age, and repeatedly preached very acceptably in that quarter. "One Sunday morning," says his friend, "I observed him and his father walking into town, and drawing my window, asked 'if he was to preach.' The answer was in the affirmative. I went to the kirk to hear him. My position was rather a prominent one; and certainly I did feel abashed when I heard the juvenile preacher denouncing, in glowing terms, the condemnation of those who went to church for any other purpose than to worship God. 'Those who, sitting in their sumptuous rooms, would pull their sashes to learn if a particular person were to preach, and who would come to the house of prayer to indulge their curiosity or gratify a longing for novelty, in place of being in a lowly and devout spirit to worship their Maker.'"

THE RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—At a vestry-meeting of this parish held on Thursday evening, Mr. Foulger in the chair, a letter was read from the Bishop of London, written from Scotland, October 1, in which his lordship said he had received a letter from the rector, the Rev. Bryan King, dated the 27th of September, which led him to believe that he was willing to submit unreservedly to his decision—first, as to the hour at which the lecturer's service in St. George's-in-the-East shall take place; and secondly, as to the vestments to be worn in church by himself and the other officiating clergy. The bishop went on to say upon the other matters to which his attention had been drawn by the vestry, he should be ready, after mature consideration, to give such directions as should seem to him expedient so far as he had legal power, adding that the subjects were of such a nature that a considerable time must elapse before he could pronounce judgment. To this letter the vestry sent a reply, dated the 6th of October, in which they said they felt convinced that nothing short of his lordship's dealing with the whole of the matters in dispute would lead to a satisfactory termination. After the correspondence had been read a discussion took place, in which great indignation was manifested at the church being still closed, and

a hope expressed that the bishop might, at the desire of the inhabitants, be induced to consent that the sacred edifice should be opened, especially for the afternoon lecturer's service. Mr. Churchwarden Thompson said the bishop was no doubt doing everything for the best, and he would recommend the parishioners to maintain the patient and forbearing temper which they had hitherto displayed.

A NEW "ECLECTIC" RELIGION.—Dr. Bellows, a leading Unitarian minister, of New York, in delivering an address before the graduates at Harvard, in the chapel of the University, chose for his subject what he termed the "Suspense of Faith," or, in other words, the existing religious apathy so prevalent amongst all classes and creeds, but above all amongst the members of his own denomination. He declared the right of private judgment, the worship of intellect, to have been pushed to their extreme limits; that the result was that the mass of men were sick of their liberty, and longed for something to rest on, for some "authority" that would deliver them from the tyranny of their own doubts; that he believed the time was come for exalting the church organisation, exalting the sacrament, binding marriage and baptism more closely to the altar, and substituting for the lifeless forms of worship and intellectual indifference of the mass of professing Unitarian Christians, a stirring ritual and a living creed. The discourse created immense excitement all over the country. Most people saw in his proposed "Broad Church" an avowed desertion to Romanism or Swedenborgianism, and the press and the salons teemed with remonstrances, reproofs, ridicule, and encouragement accordingly. The excitement has received a fresh stimulus from a sermon which Dr. Bellows delivered in his own church very recently, in which he defines his position, and denies formally all attempt, and even all wish, to inaugurate himself a remedy for the evils he deplores.

PROTESTANTISM IN TUSCANY.—An important sign of the times is the legal marriage of two Tuscans, converts from Catholicism to that form of Protestantism called the Italian Evangelical Church, at their Italian place of worship in Florence. This union of two obscure individuals, under the full protection of their country's laws, in defiance of the Church of Rome, which has hitherto declared all such marriages invalid and the offspring illegitimate, strikes a severer blow at the insolent domineering sway of Rome than all the coquetting of practised diplomats, or the hollow kettle-drumming of recalcitrant princes, standing out for privileges, and haggling over concessions with the "Father of the Faithful." This notable change in the marriage-laws of Tuscany is among the first-fruits of the project of ecclesiastical reform undertaken, as I mentioned in a former letter, by Cav. Salvagnoli, with equal skill and firmness of purpose, to limit as far as may be the grasping power of the priests. The Italian Evangelical Church, an organised religious society holding doctrines somewhat similar to those of our Plymouth Brethren, has for some years been steadily gaining strength in Tuscany. Until the 27th of last April, however, its public worship (to speak paradoxically) was kept as secret as possible to avoid the persecution which attended any avowed leaning to Protestantism. Since the revolution has given us full liberty of creed, a place of worship has been opened, and is fully attended every Sunday. The first Protestant Tuscan marriage was solemnised in presence of a large number of persons, and assuredly marks an era in this eventful time.—*Correspondent of the Athenaeum at Florence.*

Religious Intelligence.

THE REVIVAL IN IRELAND.

FACTS AND STATISTICS.

The *Belfast Banner*, in a leading article in reply to the *Northern Whig*, remarks:—

If the revival is fairly chargeable with having given an impetus to crime, the criminals must necessarily belong to that section of society which has come under the influence of the work, because it would be nonsense to say that it should be chargeable with the immoralities of those who have never attended the special ministrations of the revival; but we have the unimpeachable authority of the Chief Constable of Belfast that not a single person has been brought before him charged with any offence who had been in any way connected with the revival meetings.

Our contemporary points out some positive results of the movement:—

Our October Quarter Sessions are at hand, and the number of prisoners for trial is just one-half that of last year. The number in custody in the County Jail for trial at the October sessions of 1858 was 14—namely, from Ballymena, 2; from Antrim, 3; and from Belfast, 9. The total number for trial at the ensuing October sessions is only 7—namely, from Antrim, none; from Ballymena, none; from Ballymoney, 2—one for petty larceny, and one for assault; and there are 5 cases returned for trial from Belfast. One of these—accused of a criminal assault upon a female—is since dead, leaving the number of cases in custody for trial only 4 from Belfast—namely, 1 for criminal assault, 2 for larceny, and 1 for obtaining money under false pretences. We may just mention, in connexion with this matter, that the number of applications for spirit license, in the Belfast Excise Collection, is less for the ensuing quarter sessions than for the corresponding sessions of 1858.

In a letter that appears in the *Banner*, Mr. R. Brown, of Kells, shows that up to the present year, Kells and Connor—the cradle of the revival—had nine public-houses, but owing to the revival movement, only six now exist, and these collectively do not "drive" the trade of one, under the former social regime. In 1857, the constabulary

of Connor prosecuted 37 persons for drunkenness; in the ten months of this year, only 2—of common people! In 1857 Connor had the one-sixth part of all the paupers in the Ballymena Workhouse, and in 1859 it had only the thirty-third part. The *Banner* further says:—

A Scottish minister, who has been making a tour through the North of Ireland for upwards of a fortnight, reports to us that during his travels over a large portion of four of the Northern counties, he had only seen three persons in a state of intoxication, while he admits that, in his own country, in a much shorter period, he would have met with far more instances of dissipation. He was informed by a constable of police at Portadown that formerly their arrests averaged one per day, but now they averaged only one in thirteen days! The Rev. William Arthur, one of the most honoured names in Irish Methodism, mentions, in a letter to the *Times* this week, that lately "he could only discover one man returning from the fair of Craig-billy, walking unsteadily, where before they would have been reeling home by dozens." A carman in Ballymena told him that, whereas, before the revival, "a decent man couldn't walk the streets of a Saturday (the market) night, he could count only four men, and on the Saturday before, five, the worse for whiskey."

Some religious statistics are added:—

We know, for example, that in one Presbyterian Church of Belfast, no less than 340 persons have been added to the membership of the church in four months, and in other churches the membership has been increased by 250, 150, and 100. The Scottish minister to whom we have already referred reports to us that, in Coleraine, he found seventeen persons in twenty houses, who professed to have received peace, and he was assured that one-fifth of the whole population of the town had been converted. Newtownlinavady, he was informed by one of the Presbyterian ministers that he could now procure a hundred persons to conduct prayer-meetings, while formerly there was a great lack of persons competent to such a work. A gentleman in Ballymena told him that he had come in contact with upwards of 300 persons who had come under Christian influences, and there were only three or four—if indeed, so many—with regard to the reality of whose impressions there existed any doubts.

The immensely increased demand for every species of religious literature is certainly remarkable:—

We understand that one Presbyterian bookseller in Belfast sold five times as many Bibles and Testaments in one month—July, 1859—as in the corresponding month of 1858. The same firm sold 8,000 copies of Dr. M'Cosh's masterly paper on the revival, 8,000 copies of the Rev. Thomas Withrow's tract, "Words of Truth and Soberness," 300 copies of "Power of Prayer," and 21,000 copies of a two-page tract by the Rev. H. Osborne, of Rathfriland. Another Presbyterian bookseller in town has sold Bibles, and Testaments, and Psalm-books, in a greatly-increased proportion—so that instead of 100 New Testaments, formerly disposed of, he now sells 1,000, and instead of 200 Psalm-books, he now sells 1,800; while of a revival hymn-book, of his own composition, he has sold 10,000; of other hymn-books, from 10,000 to 12,000; and of these hymns in sheets as many as 200,000 copies have been sold. The Edinburgh Bible Society sent over to Ireland in four months of 1858, 5,329 copies of the Scriptures, and during the same four months this year the number increased to 19,641, showing an increase of 14,312!

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIANS AND THE REVIVAL.

The Irish revivals were discussed at a crowded and interesting meeting of the Edinburgh United Presbyterian Presbytery, on Tuesday last, as reported in the *Scottish Press*:—

The Rev. ALEXANDER LOWRIE, of East Calder, gave an account of a large prayer-meeting he attended at Knowehead. Young converts prayed with as much fervour and zeal as aged ministers. He quoted many instances which had come under his own knowledge, to show that the revival movement had the effect of urging young men to personal dedication to the work of the ministry, and that it had also stimulated a desire to do good to others.

The Rev. Mr. RUTHERFORD stated a few of the facts that impressed him more particularly during the seven days he was in Ireland. He had reached Derry on a Saturday morning three weeks ago. On his way from Coleraine to Derry, he inquired of the passengers who came in from the surrounding districts as to the state of the country, and found that it required very few words indeed to break the ice. Every one spoke of the revivals, and all concurred in representing the county as altogether changed. He was told that young men, who before could scarcely bid you "Good morning" for bashfulness, could now address large meetings, and pray in the presence of hundreds, as if they were not present at all. On reaching Derry, the first person he called on was a respected clergyman, who gave him a most interesting account of the progress of the work. He said that, in his own congregation, 300 persons had been hopefully converted during the last three months, and he had conversed individually with each, and found them all firm, true Christians. He believed that out of the population of Londonderry, which amounted to 30,000 persons, nearly 3,000 had experienced this great change. The reverend gentleman concluded by stating that since his return he had seen signs in his own congregation which made him hopeful that the Spirit of God was working elsewhere than in Ireland; and asked the meeting to put up special and importunate prayer on behalf of their own native land.

The Rev. Dr. JOSEPH BROWN, of Dalkeith, next addressed the meeting. The statements they had just listened to had been mainly directed to the bright side of the movement; but he thought it was but right that the meeting should know some of the drawbacks of the movement as well. It could not be denied that a good deal of mystery and deception was mixed up with it, and he was sure his brethren would agree with him that it would be wrong not to

battle over again at a future period, and that, in the mean time, the recipients of the grant would clutch all that they could get. As the question was settled with the public, it would have been folly to keep up a continual agitation, and therefore it was wise in the strenuous advocates of repeal quietly to bide their time, with a thorough determination to renew the conflict at the hustings of the new Assembly that is about to be elected, and the journal which I send to you by this mail will show that the society for the excision of the 50,000*l.* clause in the New Constitution Act has again risen, clad in armour, and ready for effective measures. On the 25th ult., a large and influential public meeting was held in the city, and I was struck with the unanimity of the assembly. Only a single hand was held up against the repeal. Not one dissident came forward; and it was evident that the public in this colony have, ere this, looked upon the grant as doomed. The speakers appeared to be at a loss to know what to say, for the audience did not require either argument or facts, just because the whole thing was settled in their minds. There was nothing to combat and nothing to urge, except the one important matter of a careful attention to the ballot-boxes at the ensuing elections. The meeting was convened with that object in view, and I think that all our friends see that the issue is to be decided in these little snuggeries. Of course, I need not say that the opponents of the grant widely differ as to the grounds of opposition. Some of us hold that all State grants are wrong in principle and baneful in practice; others hold that they are abstractedly right, but practically wrong; others that only the truth ought to be endowed, and that, as in the present case all forms and systems of religion are endowed, it would be far better to get rid of the thing altogether. It is a bone of contention and an apple of discord in the community, and the people are thoroughly sick of it.

The elections will take place within the next four weeks, and the new house of assembly will be opened in the end of the ensuing month. Candidates are freely coming forward. Many addresses are now before the public, and State aid occupies a prominent place in most of them.

I have not the least doubt that we shall secure the return of a large majority in our favour. As soon as possible after the beginning of the session, a bill for the repeal of the grant will be brought in, and a determined effort will be made to push it through both Houses, without any delay.

Very soon, I trust, it will be my pleasing duty to inform you that success has crowned our efforts, that no form of religion is any longer subsidised, and that our divine Christianity is free from all State interference, patronage, and pay—free to do its own renovating and glorious work in its own perfect way; and I cannot doubt that in these colonies, in which religion will enjoy a fair field and no favour, will arise, for our dear old mother-country, a grand, cogent, and indubitable proof of the perfect self-sufficiency of Christianity to sustain itself in all circumstances,—to extend, far and wide, its benign enterprises, and to go forth to the conquest of the world.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY IN SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.—On Monday, the 10th inst., the Edinburgh Committee of the Liberation Society entertained Mr. Carvell Williams, the Secretary of the parent society, at a breakfast in Queen-street Hall. Ex-Bailie Tyfe, who was in the chair, said he considered that they were under a deep debt of gratitude to their friends in London for their unfailing energies on the question of Church-rates, and also for the support they had given Mr. Black in his endeavours to get rid of that which had long been the curse of Edinburgh—the Annuity-tax. Mr. Williams referred at some length to the last question, and strongly urged that there should be no compromise, but that they should continue firm in their demand for total abolition. Subsequently, Mr. Harrison said he was certain the meeting would join with him in according a vote of thanks to Mr. Williams for his able address. He proposed:—"That this meeting thank Mr. J. Carvell Williams for his interesting address, express their continued approbation of the principles and proceedings of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, and their determination to co-operate with and render it pecuniary aid; that they recommend said Society to the hearty support of the friends of civil and religious liberty in Edinburgh, who are deeply indebted to the society for valuable assistance in supporting Mr. Black's Anti-Annuity-tax Bill; and rejoice that the society is resolved to countenance no bill inconsistent with, or opposed to, the principle of the bill which Mr. Black introduced into Parliament last session." Mr. Young seconded this motion, which was unanimously agreed to; and Mr. Williams returned thanks.—*Abridged from Edinburgh News.*

HADDINGTON.—In the evening of the same day Mr. Williams addressed a meeting in the Odd-fellows' Hall in this town. On the motion of Bailie Gaugroger, the Rev. Alexander Gosman was called to the chair. Mr. Williams was listened to with marked attention, the audience frequently applauding in the course of his speech. A resolution was moved by John Stobie, Esq., town clerk, seconded by Mr. James Shand, expressing great satisfaction at the growth of public opinion in favour of religious equality, as well as at the character of recent Parliamentary proceedings in relation to ecclesiastical

topics. Votes of thanks were awarded to Mr. Williams for his interesting address, and to the chairman, after which the large meeting separated.—*Edinburgh News.*

HAWICK.—On the following evening a public meeting was held in East-bank Church, Hawick, Bailie Paterson in the chair. There was a large attendance of ministers and others, when Mr. Williams addressed the meeting with much effect. Mr. George Wilson, manufacturer, moved a resolution approving of the objects and proceedings of the society, and appointing a local committee, which was seconded by Mr. Thomas Purdom, writer. The resolution was carried unanimously, after which the usual votes of thanks were proposed and heartily agreed to.—*Ibid.*

JEHLBURGH.—On the 12th inst. a meeting was held in Blackfriars U. P. Church, Mr. Wm. Deans presiding, and the Rev. Messrs. Barr and Polson and others taking part in the proceedings. As this was the second meeting of the kind, a belief was confidently expressed that an increased subscription list would be obtained this year.

GALASHIELS.—The first meeting which the society has held in this town took place in King-street Church on the 14th inst., the Rev. Alexander Oliver presiding.

KELSO.—On the 15th Mr. Williams addressed a meeting in the Assembly Rooms. The Rev. Henry Renton and the Rev. J. Jarvie also spoke, and the former gave some striking instances of the inability of the Scottish Establishment even in thickly-peopled districts, as shown by the miserably small congregations in some of the churches, while those of other bodies were well attended. Mr. Williams visits Greenock and Kilmarnock this week.

THE IRISH EDUCATION SYSTEM.

The Belfast papers contain an important declaration by members of the Established Church in support of the National system of education. The document is signed by the Earls of Antrim and Desart, Viscount Monck, the Bishop of Down and Connor, Lord Clermont, the Deans of Elphin and Down, Major-General Chesney, four ex-fellows of Trinity College, several influential clergymen, and a long list of deputy-lieutenants and magistrates. The following is a copy of the declaration:—

We, the undersigned, patrons, managers, and catechists of National schools in Ireland, members of the Established Church, having had our attention frequently directed to the misrepresentations which have been made concerning the National system of education, that children frequenting National schools are precluded from receiving religious instruction, and being aware of the misapprehensions which consequently prevail on the subject, come forward to state that in National schools under our charge careful religious instruction is given to Church children in the Holy Scriptures, and that ample opportunities are afforded by the National Board for the same.

It is true that we do not use these schools as instruments of proselytism, that we do not force our religious instruction on any children who entertain conscientious objections to receiving it; but we are glad to be able to state that our Church children have availed themselves of the Scriptural instruction which we give, and that with the best results.

We make this statement because the present appears to be a time of crisis, attempts being made by two opposite and influential parties to overthrow the National system on the alleged ground of its being deficient in facilities for religious instruction, and to introduce in its stead a system of denominational grants, which, in our opinion, would be attended with the most lamentable consequences to this country.

The *Carlow Sentinel* states that the Cullen policy has been carried out at Carlow:—

The schoolmaster acting hitherto under the authorities at Marlborough-street has been dismissed, and the school is now under the management of the Christian Brothers. The national school-books are laid aside, and all mementos of the Board obliterated by this new order of religious instructors. On Monday large crowds of children of both sexes visited the private residence of the Christian Brothers, where they were registered and classified, after which books and catechisms, of course *permissu superiorum*, were distributed at a small price to the poor, thus blotting out the National Board from the map of Carlow.

According to the *Dublin News*, the entire of the Roman Catholic hierarchy are to meet on Wednesday (this day), to consider the reply of the Government to the resolutions submitted to it after the recent synod of the prelates.

What that reply is likely to be may be gathered from what took place on Friday at the annual meeting of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland for the purpose of conferring the degrees and honours upon the successful candidates from the three Colleges now upon their trial before Dr. Cullen and his obedient bishops. The ceremony took place in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, and there was a numerous and influential attendance upon the occasion. The LORD CHANCELLOR (the Right Hon. Maziere Brady) in his capacity of Vice-Chancellor of the University, delivered the opening address, in the course of which he said:—

I feel some disappointment in observing that a larger proportionate number of candidates than usual have been unsuccessful in this year—13 having so failed out of 71 who presented themselves before the examiners.

Of the number of the collegiate students I can speak in terms, at least, as satisfactory as those I was enabled to use at our meeting in 1858, more especially as regards that very important element of consideration, the admixture of members of all religious denominations. 139 new students were matriculated in the three colleges in the session commencing in the winter of 1858, and 57 non-matriculated students then first joined their appropriate classes, making a total addition of 196. Of these, 71 are members of the Established

Church, 53 are of the Roman Catholic faith, 53 belonging to the General Assembly of Presbyterians, the remaining 19 being classed under various denominations of Dissenters, including the Society of Friends.

The degrees having been conferred, the Earl of CARLISLE addressed the assemblage. If there should appear to be a temporary deficiency in the number of candidates for degrees, he was happy to find that there had been an increase in the total number of students in actual attendance on their collegiate studies, amounting at present to very few short of 500; and that nothing could be more satisfactory than the quality of the instruction imparted. He thus spoke on the subject of general education:—

I do continue to think it most desirable that in our great imperial community, where its citizens are to play united parts and discharge united functions—to live, in short, an united life—the preparation for it should be laid and learnt in an united education. (Loud applause.) Such, surely, should be the case with respect to the trades and professions which are to build up and perpetuate our united wealth—to the sciences which are to mould our united wisdom—to the arts which are to constitute our united enjoyment. I feel profoundly, at the same time, that all that we gather under the name of religion is of so paramount, so subtle, so ethereal a nature, that it may properly require to be imparted as something at once superior and separate, which may repel all interference foreign to itself, and be communicated by no organs and ministrations but those exclusively and distinctly its own. While I, therefore, cannot but wish that the education which is general and mainly secular should be united, I as readily admit that what is expressly religious and mainly spiritual should be separate. I will yield to none in respectful deference to the clergy of our respective communions in their appropriate spheres; but, assuredly, to none whatever of them can I ever—either in a public or private capacity—concede the right of denying to the laity, of which I am myself a member, the full power of acting upon the decisions of their own conscience, and of regulating the education of their own children.

THE CHURCH-DEFENCE MOVEMENT.

On Monday evening a meeting took place at the Lion Room, Shrewsbury, JOHN LONDALE, Esq., Mayor, presiding.

Rev. D. NUTT (Wiz) moved the first resolution:—

That the increasing efforts of the opponents of the Established Church for its spoliation and separation from the State demand from all its earnest friends and conscientious members some corresponding exertions to maintain its rights and privileges as the recognised medium for conveying religious light and instruction to the inhabitants of this kingdom.

He called attention especially to Church-rates, although the resolution was more comprehensive as related to other branches of ecclesiastical interest. Church-rates were not only the outpost of attack, but the defence of them involved those arguments which are the foundation of our ecclesiastical system. The rev. gentleman then enlarged upon the insufficiency of voluntarism to maintain the National Establishment, and then proceeded to consider Church-rates as a property of the Church. He considered this a much stronger case than the other, for it is a property which has belonged to the Church from time immemorial; its origin is lost in antiquity. He combated the fallacy of those who contend that it is not a property because it is variable in amount. If that principle were acted upon with other things it would strike at the root of all property. It would be absurd, for instance, to say land was not property, because if it be let at corn rent the rent varies from year to year. After some further remarks, the rev. gentlemen said there was no wrong without a remedy, and the remedy in the case of the Church-rates having become obsolete, only the wrong remained. In order to remedy that it might be the duty of the Church to seek some more permanent means than votes in vestry. He did not see why a land-tax should not be agreed to that should be in proportion to existing liabilities.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. J. PEELE, and supported by Mr. KNOTT, hon. secretary of the Committee of Laymen on Church-rates, who entered largely into the facts and statistics of the Church-rate question.

Other resolutions of a practical character were moved and seconded by Mr. Harley Bayley, Mr. Joseph Morris, Mr. R. Rogerson, Mr. Southampton, the Rev. H. Burton, and Dr. Watts. It was determined that simultaneous petitions to the Legislature should be prepared in conjunction with the Committee of Laymen in London, on Church-rates and other measures affecting the rights and privileges of the Church.

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Dr. Cullen has issued a second pastoral to the clergy and laity of Dublin. After commenting on the treatment of Roman Catholics in Ireland as regards education, and contrasting it with the treatment of the Protestants of Austria by "the good Catholic Emperor," who granted the fullest liberty to Protestants to educate their children in their own religion, the latter proceeds to remark on the temporal power of the Pope in Italy. It praises Cardinal Antonelli, attacks the British diplomatists for interfering with the Pope, and stigmatises Lord Shaftesbury as a Pharisee for his subscriptions for Italy. Sardinia is attacked—"a country which, twelve years ago, was happy and flourishing, is now almost reduced to a state of utter destitution and bankruptcy, and groaning under a fearful despotism." Mention is then made of the complaint that the people of the Pope's States are dissatisfied, that foreign troops are employed to keep them in obedience, and that misery, poverty, and crime abound; and it proceeds:—

If great and powerful States cannot always satisfy all their subjects, is it just to pretend that the Sovereign of

a small territory, and comparatively weak, should succeed in so arduous an undertaking? Undoubtedly there are poor in the Pope's States, but there is none of that squalid and degrading poverty which you see in London and the great cities of England; and we never heard of millions of his subjects dying of famine, or having been turned out by exterminating agents to perish of want on the high roads. There are crimes, of course, in the Pope's States; but yet you do not hear of continual child murdering, nor of systematic poisoning, nor do you witness that degrading and scandalous exhibition of immorality which renders it impossible for a stranger to pass through many British cities without being shocked and horrified. Unhappily, too, there is some discontent in a part of the Papal territory; but it is not general, and does not extend to any considerable portion of the inhabitants, and, what is more, it owes its origin to foreign influence and to the intrigues and emissaries of secret and Bible societies, and frequently to English money.

The letter concludes as follows:—

In order to obtain the object of our prayers, you will exhort your pious flocks, rev. brethren, to say five "Hail Marys" each day, after their night or morning prayers, for the safety of the Head of the Church. I grant them forty days' indulgence each time they do so. You will also say the collect for the Pope, "Pro Papa," at every mass, omitting the collect actually said, until further orders.

"John, Archbishop of Tuam," has addressed a letter to Lord Palmerston, in which he says that the Catholics of Ireland revere the Roman Pontiff "as the successor of St. Peter, and the Vicar of Christ on earth, and will therefore show themselves ready not only to defend his spiritual authority over the entire world, but likewise to assert his temporal as well as his spiritual power throughout the range of his own dominions. They look upon that temporal power, full, entire, and uncontrolled, to be essential to the free exercise of his spiritual authority; nor shall they ever be content to see the Holy Father placed in a subordinate and dependent position that could create a suspicion that his acts for regulating the spiritual interests of the Church might be elicited or controlled by the preponderating influence of France, or Germany, or Naples, or any other secular power."

RUMOURED SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH.—The *Advertiser* announces an impending secession of several clergymen from the Church of England. It states that the intending seceders are of Evangelical views, and intend to form a Free Church of England, but names are not mentioned.

CHORAL UNION AT ISLINGTON.—We understand that in the parish of Islington a society called the "Islington Choral Union" will be inaugurated at the new Music Hall, Barnsbury-street, on Saturday evening, October 22, for the purpose of improving the singing in all churches and chapels in that district.

ANNUITY-TAX PROSECUTIONS.—On Monday, Mr. William Hunter, of the firm of Hunter and Glover, against whom a warrant had been issued for his arrest, on a charge of assault and defiance of the officers of justice, attended at the office of the Procurator-Fiscal for the city, accompanied by several friends, and, after examination, was liberated, on finding bail for 60*l.*, to appear and answer to any charge which may be brought against him.

PROFESSOR NICHOL AS A PREACHER.—A Brechin correspondent of the *Glasgow Commonwealth* sets at rest any doubt that may have existed as to whether the late Dr. Nichol was a preacher of the Gospel. This correspondent was an intimate friend of Nichol's in his native town of Brechin, and affirms that he was licensed at twenty-one years of age, and repeatedly preached very acceptably in that quarter. "One Sunday morning," says his friend, "I observed him and his father walking into town, and drawing my window, asked 'if he was to preach.' The answer was in the affirmative. I went to the kirk to hear him. My position was rather a prominent one; and certainly I did feel abashed when I heard the juvenile preacher denouncing, in glowing terms, the condemnation of those who went to church for any other purpose than to worship God. 'Those who, sitting in their sumptuous rooms, would pull their sashes to learn if a particular person were to preach, and who would come to the house of prayer to indulge their curiosity or gratify a longing for novelty, in place of being in a lowly and devout spirit to worship their Maker.'"

THE RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—At a vestry-meeting of this parish held on Thursday evening, Mr. Foulger in the chair, a letter was read from the Bishop of London, written from Scotland, October 1, in which his lordship said he had received a letter from the rector, the Rev. Bryan King, dated the 27th of September, which led him to believe that he was willing to submit unreservedly to his decision—first, as to the hour at which the lecturer's service in St. George's-in-the-East shall take place; and secondly, as to the vestments to be worn in church by himself and the other officiating clergy. The bishop went on to say upon the other matters to which his attention had been drawn by the vestry, he should be ready, after mature consideration, to give such directions as should seem to him expedient so far as he had legal power, adding that the subjects were of such a nature that a considerable time must elapse before he could pronounce judgment. To this letter the vestry sent a reply, dated the 6th of October, in which they said they felt convinced that nothing short of his lordship's dealing with the whole of the matters in dispute would lead to a satisfactory termination. After the correspondence had been read a discussion took place, in which great indignation was manifested at the church being still closed, and

a hope expressed that the bishop might, at the desire of the inhabitants, be induced to consent that the sacred edifice should be opened, especially for the afternoon lecturer's service. Mr. Churchwarden Thompson said the bishop was no doubt doing everything for the best, and he would recommend the parishioners to maintain the patient and forbearing temper which they had hitherto displayed.

A NEW "ECLECTIC" RELIGION.—Dr. Bellows, a leading Unitarian minister, of New York, in delivering an address before the graduates at Harvard, in the chapel of the University, chose for his subject what he termed the "Suspense of Faith," or, in other words, the existing religious apathy so prevalent amongst all classes and creeds, but above all amongst the members of his own denomination. He declared the right of private judgment, the worship of intellect, to have been pushed to their extreme limits; that the result was that the mass of men were sick of their liberty, and longed for something to rest on, for some "authority" that would deliver them from the tyranny of their own doubts; that he believed the time was come for exalting the church organisation, exalting the sacrament, binding marriage and baptism more closely to the altar, and substituting for the lifeless forms of worship and intellectual indifference of the mass of professing Unitarian Christians, a stirring ritual and a living creed. The discourse created immense excitement all over the country. Most people saw in his proposed "Broad Church" an avowed desertion to Romanism or Swedenborgianism, and the press and the *salmans* teemed with remonstrances, reproofs, ridicule, and encouragement accordingly. The excitement has received a fresh stimulus from a sermon which Dr. Bellows delivered in his own church very recently, in which he defines his position, and denies formally all attempt, and even all wish, to inaugurate himself a remedy for the evils he deplors.

PROTESTANTISM IN TUSCANY.—An important sign of the times is the legal marriage of two Tuscans, converts from Catholicism to that form of Protestantism called the Italian Evangelical Church, at their Italian place of worship in Florence. This union of two obscure individuals, under the full protection of their country's laws, in defiance of the Church of Rome, which has hitherto declared all such marriages invalid and the offspring illegitimate, strikes a severe blow at the insolent domineering sway of Rome than all the coquetting of practised diplomatists, or the hollow kettle-drumming of recalcitrant princes, standing out for privileges, and haggling over concessions with the "Father of the Faithful." This notable change in the marriage-laws of Tuscany is among the first-fruits of the project of ecclesiastical reform undertaken, as I mentioned in a former letter, by Cav. Salvagnoli, with equal skill and firmness of purpose, to limit as far as may be the grasping power of the priests. The Italian Evangelical Church, an organised religious society holding doctrines somewhat similar to those of our Plymouth Brethren, has for some years been steadily gaining strength in Tuscany. Until the 27th of last April, however, its public worship (to speak paradoxically) was kept as secret as possible to avoid the persecution which attended any avowed leaning to Protestantism. Since the revolution has given us full liberty of creed, a place of worship has been opened, and is fully attended every Sunday. The first Protestant Tuscan marriage was solemnised in presence of a large number of persons, and assuredly marks an era in this eventful time.—*Correspondent of the Athenaeum at Florence.*

Religious Intelligence.

THE REVIVAL IN IRELAND.

FACTS AND STATISTICS.

The *Belfast Banner*, in a leading article in reply to the *Northern Whig*, remarks:—

If the revival is fairly chargeable with having given an impetus to crime, the criminals must necessarily belong to that section of society which has come under the influence of the work, because it would be nonsense to say that it should be chargeable with the immoralities of those who have never attended the special ministrations of the revival; but we have the unimpeachable authority of the Chief Constable of Belfast that not a single person has been brought before him charged with any offence who had been in any way connected with the revival meetings.

Our contemporary points out some positive results of the movement:—

Our October Quarter Sessions are at hand, and the number of prisoners for trial is just one-half that of last year. The number in custody in the County Jail for trial at the October sessions of 1858 was 14—namely, from Ballymena, 2; from Antrim, 3; and from Belfast, 9. The total number for trial at the ensuing October sessions is only 7—namely, from Antrim, none; from Ballymena, none; from Ballymoney, 2—one for petty larceny, and one for assault; and there are 5 cases returned for trial from Belfast. One of these—accused of a criminal assault upon a female—is since dead, leaving the number of cases in custody for trial only 4 from Belfast—namely, 1 for criminal assault, 2 for larceny, and 1 for obtaining money under false pretences. We may just mention, in connexion with this matter, that the number of applications for spirit license, in the Belfast Excise Collection, is less for the ensuing quarter sessions than for the corresponding sessions of 1858.

In a letter that appears in the *Banner*, Mr. R. Brown, of Kells, shows that up to the present year, Kells and Connor—the cradle of the revival—had nine public-houses, but owing to the revival movement, only six now exist, and these collectively do not "drive" the trade of one, under the former social regime. In 1857, the constabulary

of Connor prosecuted 37 persons for drunkenness; in the ten months of this year, only 2—of common people! In 1857 Connor had the one-sixth part of all the paupers in the Ballymena Workhouse, and in 1859 it had only the thirty-third part. The *Banner* further says:—

A Scottish minister, who has been making a tour through the North of Ireland for upwards of a fortnight, reports to us that during his travels over a large portion of four of the Northern counties, he had only seen three persons in a state of intoxication, while he admits that, in his own country, in a much shorter period, he would have met with far more instances of dissipation. He was informed by a constable of police at Portadown that formerly their arrests averaged one per day, but now they averaged only one in thirteen days! The Rev. William Arthur, one of the most honoured names in Irish Methodism, mentions, in a letter to the *Times* this week, that lately "he could only discover one man returning from the fair of Craig-billy, walking unsteadily, where before they would have been reeling home by dozens." A carman in Ballymena told him that, whereas, before the revival, "a decent man couldn't walk the streets of a Saturday (the market) night, he could count only four men, and on the Saturday before, five, the worse for whiskey."

Some religious statistics are added:—

We know, for example, that in one Presbyterian Church of Belfast, no less than 340 persons have been added to the membership of the church in four months, and in other churches the membership has been increased by 250, 150, and 100. The Scottish minister to whom we have already referred reports to us that, in Coleraine, he found seventeen persons in twenty houses, who professed to have received peace, and he was assured that one-fifth of the whole population of the town had been converted. Newtownlimavady, he was informed by one of the Presbyterian ministers that he could now procure a hundred persons to conduct prayer-meetings, while formerly there was a great lack of persons competent to such a work. A gentleman in Ballymena told him that he had come in contact with upwards of 300 persons who had come under Christian influences, and there were only three or four—if indeed, so many—with regard to the reality of whose impressions there existed any doubts.

The immensely increased demand for every species of religious literature is certainly remarkable:—

We understand that one Presbyterian bookseller in Belfast sold five times as many Bibles and Testaments in one month—July, 1859—as in the corresponding month of 1858. The same firm sold 8,000 copies of Dr. M'Cosh's masterly paper on the revival, 8,000 copies of the Rev. Thomas Withers's tract, "Words of Truth and Soberness," 300 copies of "Power of Prayer," and 21,000 copies of a two-page tract by the Rev. H. Osborne, of Rathfriland. Another Presbyterian bookseller in town has sold Bibles, and Testaments, and Psalm-books, in a greatly-increased proportion—so that instead of 100 New Testaments, formerly disposed of, he now sells 1,000, and instead of 200 Psalm-books, he now sells 1,800; while of a revival hymn-book, of his own composition, he has sold 10,000; of other hymn-books, from 10,000 to 12,000; and of these hymns in sheets as many as 200,000 copies have been sold. The Edinburgh Bible Society sent over to Ireland in four months of 1858, 5,329 copies of the Scriptures, and during the same four months this year the number increased to 19,641, showing an increase of 14,312!

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIANS AND THE REVIVAL.

The Irish revivals were discussed at a crowded and interesting meeting of the Edinburgh United Presbyterian Presbytery, on Tuesday last, as reported in the *Scottish Press*:—

The Rev. ALEXANDER LOWRIE, of East Calder, gave an account of a large prayer-meeting he attended at Knowehead. Young converts prayed with as much fervour and zeal as aged ministers. He quoted many instances which had come under his own knowledge, to show that the revival movement had the effect of urging young men to personal dedication to the work of the ministry, and that it had also stimulated a desire to do good to others.

The Rev. Mr. RUTHERFORD stated a few of the facts that impressed him more particularly during the seven days he was in Ireland. He had reached Derry on a Saturday morning three weeks ago. On his way from Coleraine to Derry, he inquired of the passengers who came in from the surrounding districts as to the state of the county, and found that it required very few words indeed to break the ice. Every one spoke of the revivals, and all concurred in representing the county as altogether changed. He was told that young men, who before could scarcely bid you "Good morning" for bashfulness, could now address large meetings, and pray in the presence of hundreds, as if they were not present at all. On reaching Derry, the first person he called on was a respected clergyman, who gave him a most interesting account of the progress of the work. He said that, in his own congregation, 300 persons had been hopelessly converted during the last three months, and he had conversed individually with each, and found them all firm, true Christians. He believed that out of the population of Londonderry, which amounted to 30,000 persons, nearly 3,000 had experienced this great change. The reverend gentleman concluded by stating that since his return he had seen signs in his own congregation which made him hopeful that the Spirit of God was working elsewhere than in Ireland; and asked the meeting to put up special and importunate prayer on behalf of their own native land.

The Rev. Dr. JOSEPH BROWN, of Dalkeith, next addressed the meeting. The statements they had just listened to had been mainly directed to the bright side of the movement; but he thought it was but right that the meeting should know some of the drawbacks of the movement as well. It could not be denied that a good deal of mystery and deception was mixed up with it, and he was sure his brethren would agree with him that it would be wrong not to

point this out. He was not surprised, however, that there should be some mystery and deception mixed up with the movement. It was only to be expected that when the Spirit of God was being poured out so abundantly, the great enemy of mankind should do all in his power to defeat the good results.

There was one mysterious case, for example, of a young girl who had been struck dumb. She gave her friends to understand that she would speak at a particular time, at a particular meeting, and sure enough she opened her mouth and spoke. He did not profess to explain this—in fact, he did not understand it. He had heard stories to the same purport from sensible, intelligent men, in whom he had every confidence; but he confessed he was not able to comprehend them.

There was another case which had come under his notice. Accompanied by a clergyman, he went to see a young woman who had been struck perfectly dumb, and on whom her friends declared marks of a beautiful crown frequently appeared. There were none of the marks visible when he visited her, and it was his opinion that her friends were imposing both upon the girl and her visitors. Shortly afterwards he learned this was the case, and that her friends, wishing to make some money by the fraud, had painted some marks on her body. He was very glad to hear that the girl was no party to the imposture.

He mentioned these cases alongside of the genuine cases, not because he believed them to be equally numerous, but that the public might be made aware of the whole truth. The second day he was in Ireland, he attended the great Armagh meeting, which was held in a large field, and not less than 10,000 or 12,000 persons were present. There was a large central group of some 7,000 people, in the midst of which a number of ministers led the devotional exercises. There were lesser groups scattered over the field, and in these ministers were calling on people to come and be converted. He considered that Armagh field afforded a most striking illustration of the revival movement as a whole. The great centre was sound, but there were a number of excrescences beyond, which, however, left little or no taint on the great mass. The rev. doctor then referred to the prostrate condition into which many of the people were thrown when converted. He thought this was to be attributed to nothing but their great mental agony. He considered it quite a natural result, and his only wonder was that men were not oftener filled with fear and trembling.

The Rev. Dr. ANDREW THOMSON said that in Londonderry and Coleraine there had been a large increase in the church attendance; but it was not simply increased attendance, for there was increased attention. The converted persons seemed to devour the words of salvation greedily—almost before they were uttered, and every one who spoke was listened to with eager attention, however simple his style might be. Another result was the large increase of the gift of prayer. There was a most wonderful case of conversion which he would relate:—

It was that of a man in a good position in the world, a master manufacturer in Coleraine. He had been for the past twenty-five years a public reprobate—a drunken, licentious man—ill-using his poor wife. He was determined not to be converted, and confessed that he had taken spirits to keep down his rising convictions. But all would not do. His agony of thought became too great. He could stand it no longer, and pleaded for mercy. It was the practice in Ireland for the young converts to go up and sit beside the officiating minister; and accordingly, on the evening of the day in which this man, whom he would call Mr. Hartley, had been converted, the clergyman called out "Please to come up here, Mr. Hartley." The congregation imagined the clergyman was calling on his son, who had been a convert for some time; but what was their surprise to see old Hartley himself rise out of his pew and take his position among the young converts. When he had taken his seat, he asked the congregation to join him in prayer; and the fervency of his petition gave ample token that another brand had been plucked from the burning.

The Rev. JAMES ROBERTSON, of Newington, then referred to the great difficulty which was experienced in meeting the large demand for Bibles in Ireland, and concluded by expressing a hope that God, in his mercy, would extend the blessed outpouring of his Spirit to our own country.

Several lay members of Court engaged in prayer between the delivery of the addresses, and the proceedings throughout were marked by a highly devotional character. At the close of the addresses,

The Rev. Professor HARPER, of Leith, rose and proposed the following resolutions for the adoption of the meeting:—

The Presbytery would recognise with devout thanksgiving the revival of religion recently vouchsafed to the churches in the north of Ireland, and would fervently desire the extension of His gracious work, especially to those congregations over which the Holy Ghost has made them overseers; that it be remitted to the Committee to prepare a statement regarding the work of God as now reported to us, the same to be submitted to the Presbytery for consideration and approval at their next meeting, and to be published and circulated under their sanction; that, in order to this, the churches be exhorted to abound more in prayer for the obtaining of this blessing; and that on the second Sabbath of November the devotional exercises and sermons have special reference to the necessity and importance of revival; and that the members of Presbytery in the various districts be recommended to hold occasional meetings with a view to consulting and co-operating in order to the revival of religion in their congregation and district.

In submitting the resolutions, the learned Professor said that he regarded this work of which they had heard as peculiarly and eminently a work of God. The deep convictions of sin and the cries for mercy of which they had heard had always been connected with the special outpouring of the Spirit; and the only wonder was, that people could calmly hear of the evil of sin every day without trembling—(hear, hear)—and therefore the striking down and the great bodily agitations did not shake his opinion in the least. He was also perfectly prepared to hear

that persons would all at once pass from a state of agony to a state of peace, for the Scriptures led them to believe that the instant a man believed in the Lord Jesus Christ, he was entitled to enter into a state of peace. (Hear.) He mentioned that in the town of Hamilton the congregations there met every Sabbath morning at half-past seven o'clock to supplicate for the blessing of God on the services of the sanctuary during the day, and these meetings were very numerously attended. There were no ministers present at these services, the eldership taking charge of them. He suggested whether something of the same kind could not be introduced into Edinburgh, as he was convinced that the best results would follow. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Dr. SMART seconded the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. BENJAMIN HALL BLYTH, C.E., said that as the secular press had singled out the excrescences of the revival movement, and had unfairly presented them as samples of it, in order to found a charge of fanaticism, and throw discredit on the work as a whole, the Presbytery ought to be on their guard in not allowing it to be said that they failed to look at these excrescences. He suggested the following words as a prefix to the resolutions:—

While regretting that there are some things connected with this movement of which we cannot approve, the Presbytery would recognise with devout thanksgiving, &c.

After a brief discussion the suggestion was adopted, and the resolutions altered accordingly.

THE REV. GEORGE GILFILLAN.

The Rev. George Gilfillan, who spoke of the Irish revival as "an authentic work of the devil," has written to a Wesleyan minister to say that he does not justify that expression and formally recalls it. In that expression he referred to the physical symptoms. He adds:—

My present views about the revival are very much those of Dr. M'Cosh. I decidedly, and *in toto*, condemn the prostrations, visions, &c.; but I believe the revivals have done good; whether that good is to be permanent is a different question, which time only can solve. I have, I confess, a feeling inherited from my old seceding fathers against sudden conversions and bodily work in religion. I cannot speak for others, but in my own ministerial experience I have scarcely ever seen a sudden turn out a solid conversion. I am, besides, a millenarian, and believe that till God sends his Son there may be partial awakenings, but no large or lasting change, either upon the world or the Church. Nevertheless, while believing that it is chiefly by the ordinary means of grace that the "residue of the spirit" (the dispensation of which millenarians consider nearly over) is conveyed to believers, I have no objection to a calm, sober, and progressive revival. This may refresh parts, although the regeneration of society and the Church as a whole is, in my judgment, to be effected in another way.

The question of revivals occupied the attention of the Glasgow Free Church Synod the most of the day on Wednesday. A large number of members expressed their opinions, and stated how far the movement affected the localities in which they laboured. As regards physical manifestations, one reverend gentleman maintained they were the direct work of the Spirit. Others thought they were neither proofs of conversion nor of an unconverted state. Mr. Jacob Alexander had no faith in visions or dreams, and affirmed that if they were encouraged they would have plenty of them. All the members thought that the revival was in truth a revival, and should excite the gratitude, and be taken advantage of by every minister of the Gospel.

THE REV. T. BINNEY.

(From the *Melbourne Age*.)

It is estimated that fully 3,000 persons were assembled at the Exhibition Building on Monday evening to hear Mr. Binney's lecture on "St. Paul," besides many who were unable to obtain admission. The surplus of the proceeds from the sale of tickets is about 100*l.*, which will be placed at Mr. Binney's disposal previous to his departure by the present mail. [A meeting for that purpose was subsequently held.]

At the conclusion of the lecture on "St. Paul," delivered at the Exhibition Building, on Monday evening, the following address was presented to the Rev. Thomas Binney, by Sir William Stawell, in the name of the meeting:—

TO THE REV. THOMAS BINNEY.

Rev. Sir,—Permit us to express the pleasure your visit to Victoria has given us, and our regret that the time of your departure has at length arrived. It is a matter of satisfaction to us to know that the main object for which you left home, the re-establishment of your shattered health, has, through the blessing of Providence, in so happy a measure been attained, and that you are returning to the sphere of your former labours with a reasonable prospect of occupying it again with your usual power and success. Our prayer is, that God may long preserve your life, with energies undecayed, and with growing usefulness, and that the scenes you have witnessed, and the intercourse with your fellow men and fellow Christians you have had, in your travels in the Southern Hemisphere, may furnish you with materials which you may be able to turn to good account for the benefit of mankind at large.

We tender you, Rev. Sir, on behalf of thousands of our fellow-colonists, our heartfelt thanks for your abundant and disinterested labours since you came among us. While still struggling with weakness, you did not spare yourself whenever an opportunity occurred of promoting the public good. We can assure you your services have ministered to us both delight and instruction, and our hope and belief is, that seeds of precious truth which you have so plentifully sown broadcast in these regions will yield fruit for "both worlds," in the lives and characters of not a few of the young and vigo-

rous men who have come hither to improve their fortunes.

The cause, too, of brotherly charity and Christian union, so dear to your heart, and which has found in you so able an advocate, we trust has received a mighty impulse as the result of your visit; and, if the distance which divides Christians should be at all lessened amongst us by your influence, we are assured this will be among the most cherished and grateful of your reminiscences.

Our prayer to God is, that you and Mrs. Binney may be favoured with a safe and agreeable voyage, and that you may return to your friends and your flock in the fullness of the blessing of that Gospel it has been your delight to preach.

(Signed)

HENRY BARKLY, Governor,
Chairman of the Meeting.

Melbourne, 15th August, 1859.

Mr. Binney, in acknowledging this address, said he had been taken completely by surprise, as he was not aware of their kind intention to present him with this address. He had been treated in the other colonies before this as a "distinguished guest," and had received all the concomitant honours; but he certainly should have been pleased if they had on this occasion exalted him into a grade higher, and made him a right royal personage at once, when he would have had the right of being shown the address before its presentation, and so have been prepared for it. (Laughter.) He felt surprised at standing before such an immense audience, and no one who had not visited this country, he said, could form an adequate idea of it unless witnessing such an assembly as that which he stood before that night. It proved to him most incontestably that the people of these colonies were not all given up to money-making go-aheadism, but that they had ideas of the beautiful and the refined. (Great applause.) After some further remarks, the rev. gentleman sat down apparently much affected.

Mr. Binney has stopped at Egypt on his way home, and is expected in London in about a week.

SMETHWICK.—The Rev. R. A. Davies, formerly minister of the Wesleyan Free Church, Moseley-street, Birmingham, has accepted the invitation to the pastorate of Smethwick Independent Church, and will commence his labours there on the first Sabbath of November.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL EXTENSION IN IRELAND.—Under the above heading, we publish elsewhere an advertisement, from which it will be seen that the English Congregational Chapel Building Society are endeavouring to raise a special fund of at least 5,000*l.*, payable in five years, with a view to assist in providing accommodation for Irish Protestants and helping on the work of evangelisation in that country. The field is a very favourable one for the enterprise, and we should hope that the liberality of English Congregationalists will evoke a corresponding feeling on the other side of St. George's Channel.

ST. DAVID'S CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, DEPTFORD.—On Thursday afternoon the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of St. David's (Congregational) Church, Deptford, was performed by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, in the presence of a numerous company, who assembled under a spacious tent. Amongst those present were Mr. Angerstein, M.P., Joseph Payne, Esq., the Revs. W. M. Punshon, Spurgeon, Sherman, Timpson, &c., &c. After singing, reading of Scriptures, and prayer, the Rev. T. Aveling delivered an address on the principles of Nonconformity. He was followed by the Rev. W. M. Punshon, who delivered an interesting address. After the singing of a hymn, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon addressed the audience. He said that he came before them with great reluctance, for he was always out of place when he made a speech, but, notwithstanding that, he could not refuse the invitation, for he owed a debt of obligation to the Lord Mayor which he could not easily repay; and he, therefore, felt it to be a pleasure to be in the midst of the servants of the Lord Jesus Christ. He stood before them as the representative of all denominations. He was an Independent of Independents, outraging all regulations and going against all decorum. He stood there as a representative of Presbyterians, for he had Presbyterians in his own church. He had the honour to be a bishop, not as an arch one, for he had tried to get rid of the archness. He stood there as a Methodist. He was, nevertheless, not methodical, but stood there as a Primitive Methodist. Having told them this, he thought he had fairly established his claim to be there. After some further remarks from Mr. Spurgeon, a silver trowel bearing an appropriate inscription was presented to the Lord Mayor, who, although labouring under indisposition, delivered a brief and interesting address. Mr. Angerstein, M.P., in moving a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, expressed pleasure, as a member of the Church of England, in taking part in the proceedings. About 400 persons sat down to partake of a repast under the tent, and a public meeting was held in the evening. The church will be erected under the superintendence of Mr. Coe, architect, of Russell-square, in the decorated style, having nave, aisles, transepts, and chancels. The materials will be Kentish rag with stone dressings.

ALBION CHAPEL, SOUTHAMPTON.—The anniversary services of this chapel were held on Sunday last, when the Rev. T. Archer, D.D., of London, preached two of his usual talented and philosophical discourses, which bore evidence of giant intellect, and would be admirable foundations for lectures to literary or young men's institutions; and in the hands of Dr. Archer would doubtless produce the happiest results. A tea-meeting was held in the

school and lecture rooms on Monday evening, when 595 persons partook of the social hospitality provided by the ladies and friends of the congregation. After tea, a crowded public meeting was held in the chapel, when the Rev. W. Roberts presided; and upon the platform were the Rev. Dr. Archer, of London; Rev. W. Stokes, of Titchfield; Rev. J. Howden, of Corfe Castle; Rev. R. Laishley, of Itchen; Revs. J. G. Wright, P. Turner, H. W. Williams, and R. Cavan, of Southampton. After singing the "Te Deum" (which was most effectively performed by the choir), prayer was offered. The Rev. W. Roberts then presented the meeting with a short statement of facts relative to the condition and prospects of the church of which he is the pastor. Beginning with the financial position of the church, he explained that five years ago they were in debt to the extent of upwards of 3,000*l.*; that in these five years, besides meeting the current expenditure, which was never at any time less than 400*l.* per annum, they had, or rather, they would have if their present effort was successful, reduced their debt to the sum of 1,500*l.*; that in order to this end being achieved, it would be necessary to obtain about 250*l.* at this anniversary. Mr. Roberts further informed the meeting that, beginning with a large deficit upon the annual expenditure, the current expenses and the income of the chapel were now as nearly balanced as possible. The congregations were reported as having steadily increased. The church, also, had received continued accessions to its numbers. The Sabbath school was in a most satisfactory condition, 500 children being on the books. Tract visitation was still carried on in the surrounding neighbourhood. District visiting, by the pastor, and district prayer-meetings, were being established, and had so far wrought well. A letter was read from W. Betts, Esq., regretting his inability to be present at the meeting, and enclosing a cheque for 5*l.*, the fourth donation already received from that gentleman. Letters were also read from the Rev. T. Adkins and others, expressing regret for unavoidable absence. The first resolution was moved by Rev. P. Turner, and seconded by Rev. J. G. Wright. The second resolution was moved by Rev. H. W. Williams, and seconded by Rev. T. Archer, D.D. Immediately after Dr. Archer's speech, a collection was made from pew to pew, which (promises and contributions together) realized the sum of 214*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* A hymn having been sung, the third resolution was moved by Rev. R. Laishley, and seconded by Rev. R. Cavan. The meeting was then closed with the doxology and he benediction.—*Hants Independent.*

Correspondence.

THE BIBLE MONOPOLY AND THE AUTHORIZED VERSION.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Accurate editions of the Divine writings are very important matters, since they involve the honour of Jehovah and the endless well-being of mankind. Keeping these things in mind, it is highly gratifying to observe the intelligent vigilance of your readers. Mr. Manning (as well as your Plymouth correspondent) has done a good service by pointing out what is faulty or inaccurate in the authorised version of the Scriptures. Since reading Mr. Manning's note, I have looked into several copies, of different dates, and the result is, that I can witness to the truthfulness of his testimony. Two copies now lying before me, and both issued by George Eyre and Andrew Spottiswoode, vary as testified by Mr. Manning. In one copy, date 1832, it reads (2 Cor. xii. 2) "about fourteen," &c.; and in the other, date 1845, it reads "above fourteen," &c.

I presume from what your worthy correspondent says as to which rendering of the two, *above*, or *about*, is the correct one, that he is not familiar with the Greek text—as he speaks timidly on that point—although he hits the right nail on the head. Literally (strictly so, I mean), Paul neither says "above" nor "about," but *before* fourteen years, &c. But the two words, "above" and "ago," sufficiently convey to the English reader what Paul says in the original; because if a thing happened *above* fourteen years ago, it must have happened *before* the years specified; only the idiom of Paul's language is lost. Again, instead of Paul saying, as we have it in English, "I cannot tell," he says (to give it equivalently in laconic English), "don't know," though, of course, it might be archly replied, that what a person does not "know" he cannot "tell."

Sir, I hope your readers will communicate to you, for insertion in your valuable paper; all the errors which they discover in the text of the English Bible, as, to the common people, that is the "Textus Receptus" of God's Word. The man or woman who does such work renders a valuable service to the Church of Christ in this land.

Just after my former letter appeared in your paper, it was privately hinted to me by a friend, that a learned gentleman intended to make some critical remarks upon one portion of it—and as I have no doubt that the object would have been the eliciting of truth, I have looked with some interest for his lucubrations; but as yet they have not appeared. Should he (the gentleman alluded to) not send his remarks to you for your next paper, I shall, with your kind permission, say something further on that particular point to which exception, in private, has been made, with a view to further elucidate the subject.

Yours, &c.,
SIGMA.

OUR VILLAGES.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—What is being done for our villages? is the very important heading to an article in your last, and from the subsequent remarks, persons not favourable to the cause of Nonconformity would at once most gladly, and I fear exultingly, "jump to the conclusion" that the mournful reply must of necessity be "Little or

nothing." Now, Sir, I agree with your correspondent that comparisons are invidious, to say the least; but it is equally true that a plain statement of facts is quite legitimate; and to remove the impression above-named from the minds of any on whom it might have fastened, allow me to state one.

I am in communion with a Baptist church of moderate size, in the very centre of an agricultural district—a city not blessed with any manufacturing advantages, boasting of no merchant princes—and moreover under the shade of a lofty spire, yet, with these disadvantages (and say you if they are small) we employ an agency your correspondent thinks so scarce, and regularly supply six village stations distant—one, three miles, three, seven miles, and two, ten miles, from our centre of operations. Another station, twelve miles distant, has been on our hands some years, till about nine months since, when it was occupied by a home missionary, who has now left; so that this station will again form part of our field of village labour, besides occasional help to two other destitute causes; and we have now on the *tapis* two more to be added, if possible, to the above number. What others do, we inquire not. We hear the cry, "Come over and help us!" and as God gives us the ability and strength, we respond to the call, and trust (in all charity) we are not singular in our proceedings. If we are, may this help the good intentions of
A.
Oct. 14th, 1859.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS AT BRADFORD.

LORD BROUGHAM'S ADDRESS.

As we intimated in the postscript of our last number, Lord Brougham delivered his annual address to the Congress on Tuesday, the 11th. Beginning by showing that we progress, although slowly; referring to self-emancipation in Russia and the liberty of the press there as compared with France, signs of advancement in that empire; alluding to the concessions made to the Hungarian Protestants; he turned from this glance abroad to our doings at home, and out of respect for Lord Shaftesbury began by a dissertation on public health. Here he touched on the efforts to prevent adulteration of food; to the improvements in hospitals; to the want of judicial statistics as essential to the raising of judicial legislation to an inductive science; to the evil effects of overwork, and the progress made in diminishing the hours of labour. Then followed an energetic assault upon intemperance and improvidence: with suggestions to check the former by repressive measures, and the latter by affording facilities to the working classes for laying up small savings. He stigmatised light talk on the subject of drunkenness, dilated on its evils, the crime, the misery it induces. Speaking of the Maine Liquor Law, he showed that it has been adopted in seven States, and that six others are making progress towards the same end.

But the most important fact is the attempt to repeal the law in Maine, and its signal failure. Like all subjects in a country which, from the nature of the Government and the changes in the holders of all offices, is under the influence of perpetual canvass, this of temperance became a party question, and governors were chosen and removed upon it. Four years ago its supporters were defeated, and a stringent licensing system was substituted in its place. For two years and upwards this plan was tried, with every disposition of the authorities to favour its success. Pauperism and crime, which under the prohibitory law had been reduced to an incredibly small amount, soon renewed their devastations; the public voice was raised loudly and with rare concert against the license plan; a resolution was passed at the State Convention that the Liquor Law should no more be treated as a party question, and the repealing act was, without opposition, itself repealed. Another effort was made to restore the repeal, but the resolution of the State Convention was referred to, which stood unrescinded; and all attempts to get rid of the Liquor Law were abandoned as hopeless. The happy result has been a continuance of the same diminution of Pauperism and of crime which had followed upon the original enactment of the law. Upon this very remarkable passage in the history of social science it may be observed, that at least it affords proof of the experiment having been made, and successfully made, of dealing vigorously with the evil; and if the same preparation of the public mind which led to that experiment being tried and secured its success takes place in other countries, the great example may there be followed safely and successfully. Then the philanthropist would no longer complain with the Recorder of Birmingham, that into whatever path of benevolence he may strike, the drink demon starts up before him and blocks his way; or, comparing what is cheerfully squandered upon the fuel of intemperance with what is grudgingly bestowed upon the means of mental improvement, lament to find tenfold the price of food to the mind paid for poison to the body, but would delight to hear our poor relieved from the worst excesses, freed from the yoke of the cruel though most perfidious tyrant, and declare, as they did to the American missionary, that the law must have come from heaven, for it was too good to be the work of man. (Cheers.)

A section on the progress of science as applied to the social condition of men of course found a place; but the most striking section of the address was an attack upon electoral corruption, prefaced by a splendid eulogy on the British Constitution, an edifice threatened by corruption. After making all deductions for exaggeration, it was quite evident that there prevailed in very many town constituencies an inveterate practice of bribery, whether direct or by shifts. It was thus manifest that the franchise was regarded by a great body of persons, not as a trust to be exercised for public purposes, but as a private property to be used for individual gain. To the candidates, if bribery were proved, the loss of their seats was all the penalty that we denounced to deter the great malefactors.

When he (Lord Brougham) made the slave trade felony, the pirate, who had cheerfully run all pecuniary hazards, would not expose himself to be transported as a

felon, and the execrable traffic ceased. So it was clear that candidates and their agents, whom no dread of defeat or expense could restrain, would shrink from the hazard of an infamous punishment when they saw the tread-wheel as well as the House of Commons at the end of the path which led from the hustings. (Cheers and laughter.) It might be objected that the severity of the infliction would prevent the execution of the law, and, no doubt, as long as the enforcement of it was left to a tribunal like the Election Committee, this result was to be apprehended. But how much longer were we to continue the only nation which left the execution of its penal laws to private individuals, inflicting upon the party injured by an offence the additional injury of prosecuting the offender? It seemed but too probable that the prevalence of corruption would be used as a reason against granting elective rights with the attached duties to those who were not at present allowed to possess them. A grave doubt arose whether men deserved the franchise who valued it so little that they would not deprive themselves of any indulgence in order to acquire it. If renting a 10*l.* house gave it, a man occupying a 6*l.* house might have it by saving 20*d.* a-week in beer. (Hear.) It was but too certain that of those who were loudest in their call for the right of voting a great number would refuse to pay this small price to obtain it.

Lord Brougham next proceeded to allude to the combinations of workmen to raise wages, accompanied with a resolution not to work either for more than a certain time or for less than a certain remuneration. He considered the expedient resorted to recently by the operatives was very unfair to the employers, because it deprived them of the ordinary advantages of competition, placing the whole relations of labour in a false and unnatural position. The inevitable effect of "strikes" was to level all merit, to benefit the lazy and incapable at the expense of the industrious and skilful, and to rob all concerned in them for the benefit of a few agitators and mob-seekers. Alluding to factory labour he said the good feeling and good sense of master manufacturers could alone interpose to rescue the numerous class, especially of the female hands, from the contamination to which they are exposed, and which was spreading the worst kind of dissoluteness over the working classes. A worse disease than ever filled the wards of hospitals—a moral plague desolated the haunts of our most gainful industry. Let the spectacle, or report of it, call into existence a sisterhood that might meet the enormous evil, to prevent which was far better and far easier than to cure. The noble lord resumed his seat amidst great cheering, after having spoken for more than two hours.

MR. ADDERLEY, M.P., ON EDUCATION.

The address in St. George's Hall on Wednesday was delivered by the Right Honourable C. B. Adderley, M.P., on education. He observed that the subject of general education admitted of a triple division, and extended over the first twenty-one years of life. He divided this into three stages—the first, the rudimentary stage, extended to the age of ten; the second, from ten to eighteen; and the third from eighteen to twenty-one.

In the first stage all classes were alike engaged—it was the stage for rudimentary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The upper classes kept their children at home during this period; the middle-class either kept their children at home or sent them to preparatory schools; the mechanics and labourers sent their children to the National Schools of the kingdom, and there ended the general education of the class of mechanics and labourers. Upon the lowest line of the first stage of education was the whole national expenditure upon education. The second stage of education, that of boyhood, from ten to eighteen, was passed by the children of the richer class, either at the great private schools or at the public schools, such as Eton and Harrow. The class which lived on the profits of trade and commerce sent their children either to private commercial schools or to the public endowed grammar schools of the kingdom, and at that point the education of the middle class ceased, and the apprenticeship to work began. The third stage of education, from eighteen to twenty-one, the richer class alone enjoyed (and not all of them), at the universities of the kingdom, and then their apprenticeship of life began. The apprenticeship of all these classes began at the termination of general education. He would now inquire at which point legislation was required. To begin with the highest point, the universities, according to his views, there legislation was not required. Legislation had recently affected the universities, and had resulted in a better organisation of their internal government. With regard to the second stage of education, from ten to eighteen, that was the period when the richer class sent their sons to public schools. He did not think that legislation was required with respect to these schools. This second stage of education was used by the middle class to obtain education for their sons in the commercial and grammar-schools of the country. Was legislation needed here? He said it was needed here, and in the whole programme before him there was no point upon which legislation was more immediately and more urgently needed. He hoped that Lord Brougham would render valuable the large endowments we had in this country for the provision of middle-class education. (Loud applause.) He would appeal to him to be ready at the commencement of the ensuing session of Parliament to complete his great work in this respect, and to give the Charitable Trusts Commissioners power to do the greatest possible service for the cause of education throughout this country. (Applause.) Let the commissioners have more direct power to establish schemes in non-contentious cases; to appoint trustees without application to the court or to the attorney-general; to extend the limits of their direct remedial powers, without going before the judges. (Applause.) He would now pass to the mode in which the mechanics and labouring class obtained education for their children. The education of their children often ended at ten years of age; and where it did not, the children continued in the national schools of the kingdom. With regard to the much mooted point of inducing parents to keep their children longer at school, he would merely remark that this forbearance would apply repay the sacrifice. He would not use any coercion in this matter, for com-

pulsion in education was not only uncongenial to the spirit of this country, but would even form an exception to the more compulsory process in other countries. With regard to night schools, mechanics' institutions, and working men's colleges, he would simply say, so far as these were *bond fide* schools for the poor, so far they were legitimate claimants on the treasury as a portion of the system of national education. But with respect to mechanics' institutes and working men's colleges for the higher and more independent class of artisans, he deprecated their throwing themselves too much upon the aid of the State, and would rather see them self-reliant. (Applause.) This led him to the most important part of his programme, national education—education subsidised by the national treasury. The Government were spending 800,000*l.* a-year in grants, and Parliament would not grudge to double the amount if they could realise the object they had in view. (Applause.) The Government had been twenty years at work subsidising and aiding in the development of education. They had provided both schools and teachers and education for nearly half the number of children who could be so dealt with in this country, and they might hope soon that the system would be adequate to the great task it had in hand. Taking the whole of the civilised States into consideration, England was the only State where the system of national education had no element of compulsion about it. We might take a hint from the universal practice elsewhere, and supplement our voluntary action by a central power, and in any locality where there was an absolute deficiency of education we might send to say, "You must either make this provision for yourself, or we must insist upon your making it." He would let twelve months' notice be given, if requisite, but if, at the end of that time, no voluntary aid came forward, then let the central power convene the ratepayers, make them levy a rate to provide school room, and let them decide of what nature that school should be. (Applause.) He considered that it was impossible that any system of national education could be carried out without an admixture of local and central action. He denounced the practice of discouraging ourselves and exaggerating what was being done elsewhere, showed that the United States and Canada had much to complain of, and said with regard to the results of education that the people of this country had for many years slowly but peaceably obtained as many great reforms as a neighbouring country had had revolutions. Even the class in this country, who by their position had had to make the concession of those reforms, had made them, if slowly, at all events with a good grace. If a tree might be judged of by its fruit, he would conclude by saying that these were not the fruits of an uneducated nation. (Loud cheers.)

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

On Wednesday Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD read a paper on Charitable Trusts. The law, he said, allowed a testator to select the object of his charity at his own discretion, instead of confining him to an existing life or lives, and twenty years afterwards, as in the case of other bequests. This led to absurd and preposterous bequests, some of which the writer noticed.

Mr. HASTINGS, the secretary, brought forward the report of the Committee on Mercantile Legislation, appointed at Liverpool. Several subjects had occupied the attention of the committee. The committee found that though the Bankruptcy Bill was approved by the chambers of commerce and trade protection societies generally throughout the country, it had not met with the same favour with many eminent merchants in London. A conference had been held with these gentlemen, when Mr. Morley and others objected to the mode of appointing creditors' assignees in the bill, and suggested that the appointment should be in the hands of three creditors, called inspectors, to be named by the whole body of creditors. It was also suggested that the certificates of bankrupts should be indorsed with some statement of their character and conduct, and the reason of their insolvency. A third suggestion was, that a trader in difficulties might be allowed to apply to a commissioner in chambers, on being pressed by certain creditors, in order to prevent the evil arising of preference to creditors. These alterations had been adopted and introduced into the bill, and thus the co-operation of the London gentlemen had been secured. The subject of registration of partnerships, and also of the incorporation of chambers of commerce, had received the attention of the committee, and the appointment of a committee was suggested to acquire information on the subject of registering partnerships.

Some other papers on the same subject were read.

MIDDLE CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

In the Educational department the Rev. H. LATHAM read a paper "On the establishment in Cambridge of a School of Practical Science." He urged that Cambridge possessed peculiar facilities for the establishment of such a school.

Mr. T. D. ACLAND, D.C.L., read a paper on "Middle Class Examinations." He then read a number of useful hints as to the branches of knowledge which the general curriculum of education ought to comprise, and denounced the flimsy way in which some branches, such as drawing and music were taught in the middle-class schools. He adverted also to the prevailing inefficiency of female education at boarding-schools, and urged the importance of checking the evil. He expressed his conviction that the efforts lately made to improve the system of education justified the assertion that measures were in healthy and steady progress for maintaining the mental vigour of the middle classes, and that a deeper sympathy was felt with the working classes.

The Rev. H. G. ROBINSON, Principal of the York Training School, read a paper on the "Condition of Middle-class Education." He humorously described some of the defects in the education imparted in middle-class schools, and with regard to a majority of the schools observed that the term "education" was an inappropriate term, for the training in them had little in it of mental or moral value. He had

found children attending national schools much better able to undergo examinations than those attending middle-class schools. He suggested that no person should be allowed to assume the functions of a school-master without first receiving a certificate of competency, or that an association should be formed to aid properly qualified persons to keep schools by granting them loans of money.

An interesting discussion took place on the middle-class examinations under the auspices of Universities, and the results which had attended them.

The Rev. Mr. HOWSON thought the system of Oxford and Cambridge should be assimilated. In some respects the plan of the Oxford examination was the best, but in others, and especially in reference to the examinations on religion, Cambridge had the advantage.

From the conversation that took place, and in which Professor Hennessey, Mr. J. Heywood, Mr. H. Fawcett, and other gentlemen took part, the general opinion appeared to be that the examinations had tended to improve the standard of education. At the same time, suggestions for an alteration in matters of detail were freely given.

PUNISHMENT AND REFORMATION.

Mr. F. W. GRAHAM, chief-constable of Bradford, read a paper on "The Causes that tend to Produce Crime." The chief causes he assigned were locking up juvenile offenders with hardened criminals; the facilities given at railway stations, shop doors, and other places for the commission of petty larcenies; the insufficiency of punishment on summary convictions; and the working of the ticket-of-leave system, which promoted hypocrisy among the convicts.

Mr. HILL, Recorder of Birmingham, referred to the demoralising influence of association. He believed that the police were often crippled because it cost too much to prosecute. So much did this operate that he doubted whether the decrease of crime shown by returns was not merely a decrease of convictions.

Mr. W. BALME read a paper on the reformatory principle, contending that the present system was entirely wrong, inasmuch as it substituted punishment, or, in other words, revenge for reformation. The proper way was to treat criminals as lunatics—to cure them if possible—to confine them if not.

Mr. BARBER read a paper also on reformatories, and contended that the system had been highly successful. It had been so successful with boys that he wished to see it tried on the men.

A conversation took place on the treatment of convicts, and Mr. HILL gave an account of the working of the convict system in Ireland.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

In this department Mr. J. S. HAMMACK read a paper on "The Relation between Density of Population and the Mortality from Consumption." Consumption increased with the density of population. The remedial measures he proposed were better ventilated houses, public parks, &c. If these measures were adopted tubercular disease, which caused the loss of 100,000 lives annually in England, would in a great measure be removed.

Mr. R. BAKER read a paper "On the Physical Effects of Diminished Labour." He adduced a variety of facts to prove that disease among factory workers has been on the decline. Prior to the passing of the Factory Act such diseases as intense flat-foot, curvature of spine, &c., prevailed in the factory districts; and up to 1832 there was great physical deterioration among the workers. But since that period his evidence went to show that there was nothing in the factory labour to induce an excessive mortality. The change in factory life was specially noticeable in the case of females, among whom deformity was now seldom to be seen.

Lord SHAFTESBURY expressed the gratification he felt at these statements, and congratulated the friends of the short-time movement on the marvellous changes which had been wrought by the Factory Act.

Mr. RAND observed that masters as well as men had been benefited by the act, for it had made trade more regular, while the physical condition of the workers had been improved.

A paper in favour of lodging-houses being under a uniform system of registration was read by Mr. T. M. RATHBONE, and a discussion followed, in which Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Denison, and other gentlemen took part. It was admitted that Lord Shaftesbury's Act had been highly beneficial in the prevention of disease in lodging-houses.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

In the second department (Education) Mr. HORACE MANN read a paper, consisting very largely of statistics intended to show the working off the competitive system in the civil service. One very important fact evolved by these statistics was, that although the remunerations in Government offices are necessarily small, the number willing to enter into competition for them is always very great.

Mr. EDWIN CHADWICK then moved the following resolution:—

That it be recommended to the council of this association to request the Committee of Education to watch the application of the principle of competitive examinations as a test of fitness for the civil service, and to make a representation to the Government of the expediency of further extending the application.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. J. S. HOWSON, who objected to the present very limited range of competition, as tending to introduce into the service men of very second-rate ability. Mr. Howson also expressed his strong sense of the desirability of transferring the

power of presentation from members of Parliament to magistrates and other local authorities.

Mr. S. MORLEY expressed his hope that ere long admission into Government offices would be equally easy of access to the son of the peasant as the peer.

The Rev. J. P. SMITH, Mr. T. D. ACLAND, and Mr. BARNARD BLAKE followed in the discussion, principally speaking of its connexion with the examinations of the Society of Arts, which Mr. Blake would desire to see the principal, if not the only, entrance to situations in Government offices.

The resolution was passed *nem. con.*

DRUNKENNESS.

In the Punishment and Reformation department Mr. JOHN TAYLOR read a paper "On Drunkenness, as an Indirect Cause of Crime," which comprised a variety of important statistics with reference to the number of public-houses in England, their proportion to the population, the amount of money annually spent in intoxicating liquors, &c. The paper was illustrated by a map of the metropolis, which was suspended in the room, and on which the various public-houses were represented by a red dot. Mr. Taylor stated that the metropolis is divided into 36 registration districts, having, according to the census of 1851, an aggregate population of upwards of 1,600,000 persons above fourteen years of age. The number of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors was 10,256, being one to every 156 persons. But in addition to the number of public-houses, &c., there were 2,617 brewers' establishments. The proportion which the number of public-houses bore to the population of some other districts in the county was even still greater, and Mr. Taylor read statistics in reference to Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, in proof of this assertion. He stated that there were in Yorkshire 961,945 persons above fourteen years of age, and the number of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors (including breweries), was 8,411, being one to every 114 of the population. Mr. Taylor observed that the unanimous testimony of judges, magistrates, chaplains of gaols, and all persons connected with the administration of justice, proved that drunkenness was by far the most prolific direct source of crime, and he then briefly noticed what indirect crimes were produced by drunkenness, especially referring to poverty and ignorance. He stated that the amount of money annually spent in intoxicating liquors was 30,000,000*l.*, and it had been calculated that 20,000,000*l.* was spent by the working classes. He pointed out that this money might be much more profitably employed in other ways; indeed, he regarded the money as absolutely wasted, and advocated the total abstinence from intoxicating beverages. He also discussed some of the plans suggested for diminishing drunkenness, and, while considering that there were many difficulties in the way of altogether prohibiting the sale of alcoholic drinks, he thought that great alteration ought to be made by the Legislature in the present public-house system. He urged that there should be a stricter supervision of beer-houses, and that no new licences should be granted. As to public-houses, he said it was desirable to consider whether the granting of licences to them should be vested in the magistrates, as at present, or placed in the hands of the town council, or a body especially elected for this purpose, who should have the power of determining the tenor of the licences. In conclusion, Mr. Taylor remarked that the diminution in the use of intoxicating liquors could, after all, be best promoted by persuasion, and by the example of the philanthropic and more intelligent portion of the community.

A paper on "Intemperance, regarded in its chief Causes, its Relation to Crime, and its Remedy," was read by Mr. THOMAS BAKER, in the absence of Dr. Lees, the author. He did not think that an authority which had failed to control public-houses effectually, would effectually control beer-houses, if submitted to their jurisdiction. He was not disposed to paint beer-shops in darker colours than the truth warranted. It would be a great gain to suppress the beer-shops—it would be a greater gain to suppress the dram-shops and taverns. As a political institution raised by Parliament it could be suppressed by the same power. Drunkenness was the cause of three-fourths of the serious crime in this country. Various remedies had been tried and had failed, but remove the cause and the effect would cease. In districts on the continent where the traffic had been suppressed, the moral condition of the people had undergone a great change for the better. In Scotland there were thirty parishes without a public-house, and there no serious crime had been committed for years, and drunkenness was a strange thing.

The Rev. W. ARNOT, D.D., read a communication on "The Criminality of Drunkenness, and the consequent Rights and Duties of Society in regard to Criminals." Dr. Arnott held that, inasmuch as crime was often committed by persons in a state of drunkenness, a man who drank to excess should be held guilty of crime, even should no tangible effect result from the act.

THE CENSUS.

In the department of Social Economy, in a paper communicated by Mr. N. WATERHOUSE, a number of suggestions were made relative to the mode of taking the census, in order to make the information obtained more complete.

Mr. HORACE MANN read a paper on the same subject. He suggested that, in addition to the columns in the householders' schedule, columns should be inserted as to the religious sect to which the inmates belonged; also as to orphanage, vaccination, and sickness.

FEMALE LABOUR.

In Section B, Miss JESSIE PARKES (a young lady, who courageously mounted the rostrum and spoke with decision and emphasis) read a paper on the market for educated female labour, in which she called attention to the manner in which this important subject had been neglected by society. The condition of women in the lower classes was, she contended, a plague-spot which it behoved society to eradicate as soon as possible. The education of boys was attended to more or less in every family, as it was said "they had their living to get;" while the girls were taught nothing but shirt-making. It was all very well to say, "Oh, she will marry, and therefore it will be a bad speculation to lay out any money in learning her a trade;" but it should be remembered that many women did not marry, and that in the absence of any respectable trade or calling they were often exposed to the most trying privations and the most lamentable and deplorable temptations. Again, it should be remembered that women, although married, might become widows, or be reduced to distress by reason of the failure in business of their husbands, in which case their condition was a thousand times more difficult than that of men, for whom a thousand channels of employment were open. She therefore recommended that girls in the humble and middle classes should be trained or educated to some given calling or occupation. Why, she asked, might not young girls be educated for telegraphic clerks, book-keepers, teachers in Government schools, attendants in shops, and the like? Those, however, who would not acknowledge the necessity and desirability of training their daughters to pursuits by which they could gain an honourable livelihood, were bound, at least, to set aside a small portion of their earnings, and by life-insurance make some provision for the day when, if the girl be not married or instructed in some special calling, she becomes a dependent upon the charity of others, or worse. At all events, let no father risk his daughter's future on the chance of a marriage which may never take place.

In the next paper, by Miss JESSIE BOUCHERETTE (read by the Secretary of the section), the writer took a somewhat similar view of the subject. She urged the training the rising generation of women to a knowledge of figures. She could see no reason why women should not be substituted for shopmen in all light occupations; and she was happy to find that Messrs. Copestake and Co., of Cheapside, had set an example by employing a large number of young females, who were boarded and lodged in a house in the neighbourhood.

In the discussion which ensued, attention was called to the channels open for female labour in the United States, and a confident hope was expressed that the transatlantic example in this respect would be followed in this country. With regard to the introduction of sewing machines, Bessie Parkes stated that it was a popular error to suppose that their tendency was to contract the market for female industry.

Several speakers suggested whether the whole work of clothing the population ought not to devolve exclusively on women. It was also urged that in the manufacture of watches, paper-hangings, and other ornamental trades the delicate manipulations of female fingers were calculated to produce a better article than that now offered for sale.

MR. MONCKTON MILNES ON THE PUNISHMENT AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

The proceedings commenced at ten o'clock on Thursday, when Mr. M. MILNES read his paper "On the Punishment and Prevention of Crime, and the Reformation of Criminals." He said:—The section over which he had been appointed to preside had been entitled that of "Punishment and Reformation," two words which appeared to have a natural and necessary connexion. It would, however, be apparent to those who reflected upon the subject that this presumed identity of purpose was but a recent and partial result of a higher and purer system of legislation. He held that the effect of the discontinuance of transportation had been to awaken the legislature and the public to a due sense of the worth of the reformatory treatment of prisoners, both youthful and adult; to give to the man who had worked out his penalty the reasonable hope of restoration to honest life, and in the case of parents of convicted children to place the responsibility of guilt on the heads on which it should justly rest. (Applause.) He looked upon reformatory treatment as, alone, just and wise, independent of any result whatever. It was to America that we owed the first experiments of the separate system, the very foundation of reformatory discipline. He contended that the scheme of righteous vindictiveness had had its fair trial, and held that there was not a step in our amended discipline which was not the result of practical observation, and they drew their reformatory principles from no puddle of sentimentality, but from the clear well-spring of common sense. After glancing at the ticket-of-leave system, and adverting to the fact that it was to the governor of a Yorkshire prison (Mr. Shepherd, of Wakefield) that they owed the first successful experiment of a refuge for discharged convicts, he proceeded to allude to the treatment of criminal children, and said that when the independent members of Parliament in 1849 introduced a bill to alter the system that then existed, it was received by the practical men of the day as a presumptuous and speculative piece of amateur legislation. Out-of-door labour as remunerative and self-supporting as possible, personal supervision by one master over a limited number of lads, plain and earnest religious teaching, and the careful development of the natural affections

of childhood without sentimentality or indulgence—these were the recognised objects which every reformatory desired to attain. He considered the military and naval services the best outlet for boys who had been in reformatories, and regretted that the Akbar, reformatory ship at Liverpool, was not fully supplied with inmates who would be a most serviceable portion of that force of sea boys which a late commission had so strongly recommended, but not above half of which had as yet been recruited by the Admiralty. He did not fear, with many sagacious persons, that the recent discoveries in science would tend to the facilities of the commission of crime and the difficulty of detection. Let us only add to the wonderful advances of our knowledge an equal penetration into the occult recesses of the human heart, and an equally fine manipulation of the discrepancies of human character; let us learn to prevent crime by education, and reform it in punishment; and our age will be no less famous for its victories over the moral, than over the material world. (Loud cheers.) The address occupied an hour and a-half in the delivery.

MEETING OF WORKING MEN.

A meeting of the working classes was held in St. George's Hall on Thursday night, to hear addresses on the subject of social science. The Mayor of Bradford (Henry Brown, Esq.) occupied the chair, and amongst those upon the platform were Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Radstock, Lord Brougham, Viscount Raynham, Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P., Mr. Titus Salt, M.P., the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., the Right Hon. C. B. Napier, Mr. W. Chambers, &c. The immense hall was crowded in every part, and a very considerable proportion of the audience was composed of ladies.

The MAYOR, having briefly addressed the meeting, introduced

Mr. C. B. ADDERLEY, M.P., who referred to the mutual interest which all present had in the objects of the Social Science Association.

Lord RADSTOCK said the members of the Society for Promoting Social Science were working for those who composed that meeting as well as for themselves; and he described the various departments, to show that in respect to the subjects discussed in them the working classes had great duties to discharge. He had ascertained that there were from 600,000 to 700,000 factory workers in this kingdom, whose wages amounted to about 20,000,000*l.* annually. Here was an enormous sum which these factory workers had under their control. The great cause of misery and destitution was improvidence; but if every one of these people would only lay by 4*d.* a-week there would be provided a fund of half a million, a sum amply sufficient to provide for all in distress. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. NAPIER, who next addressed the meeting, said he had been a working man all his life and never had complained of his lot.

The Hon. W. COWPER shortly addressed the meeting, and adverted to the advantages which working men had derived from the promotion of social science.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY was received with immense cheering. He reminded the working men of the very different position he and his friends on the platform now occupied compared with that which they must have held some years ago:—

Then they had to ask the working men—"What can we do for you?" Now they had to ask them—"What can you do for yourselves?" (Hear, hear.) On themselves depended their present and future welfare. He delighted in this kind of intercourse, when men of all degrees and ranks in England met together. He liked also to see men from foreign countries come and hear with their own ears and see with their own eyes that England was not a country where the rich man trembled and the poor man frowned. (Cheers.) He advised the working-men to make a good use of the boon they had attained in shortened hours of labour. He hoped he should never hear that his factory friends spent their spare time in the gin-palace (cheers), or subjected themselves to the degrading vice of drunkenness. He trusted they would spend their evenings at the Mechanics' Institute or the reading-room, or, better still, at their own firesides with their happy wives and their children growing up as olive plants around their table. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. W. CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh, shortly addressed the meeting, and was followed by Mr. M. MILNES, M.P., who impressed upon the working classes the duty of perseverance in the discharge of their duties, and of co-operation with the other classes of the community.

Lord BROUGHAM (who had only a few minutes before entered the hall, having just come from Sheffield, whither he had gone to attend a meeting) was received with loud applause, and briefly addressed the meeting. His text was, that no class was entitled to any relaxation or amusement whatever till after their day's work was done, for their very highest duty and interest was to follow their regular callings, and so secure their independence. (Cheers.)

A vote of thanks to Lord Brougham and the other distinguished strangers on the platform was moved by Mr. WILKINSON, a working man, and carried unanimously; and the meeting, which was composed of about 3,500 persons, separated.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

At the public meeting in the great hall, presided over by the Earl of Shaftesbury, a valuable paper on the public health was read by the Hon. W. COWPER, M.P. Mr. Cowper dwelt upon the danger from impure and overheated atmosphere, and ill-ventilated rooms. He said:—

Nature is fond of moving in circles, and the elements which rose from the earth for the nourishment of plants, and thence nourished animals, and thence nourished

men, will, if restored directly to the earth, afford nourishment and fertilisation to the soil whence they proceeded, while, if allowed to wander in the air, they will exercise a poisonous influence. So also water brought from rivers or wells for distribution through a town should, after passing through the houses, complete its sanitary course by washing the refuse into the earth, and ultimately regain its original purity by percolating into the river or spring. At Rugby and at Watford this law of nature is strictly observed; an apparatus of pipes and hose conveys the liquid sewage from the streets to the farm, which it irrigates with profit. But in the case of large towns where the drains carry away a great bulk of water and gravel from the surface drainage, and where irrigation is not in request, this natural method is inapplicable. The necessity which the Metropolitan Board of Works believe to exist of casting into the sea, at enormous expense, that which, if separated from the water and gravel with which it is mixed, would fertilise half a country, is discreditable to the mechanical and chemical skill of the nation; but I am still in hopes that so wasteful and clumsy a proceeding may be rendered unnecessary.

Referring to adulteration, he said he did not want the law to interpose if only fraudulent admixtures could be exposed.

Let the public know from authority that the Cayenne pepper sold at a particular shop is coloured with red lead, and the green pickles with copper; that the loaf, which to the naked eye seems made of the best and purest wheat flour, owes its whiteness to the alum, which gives a fine appearance to damaged and unwholesome flour; and that the beer which seems so strong has been diluted with water, then strengthened with narcotic drugs and salted, so as to increase the thirst it seems to quench, and the public may safely be left to itself. When the snare becomes visible to the bird, the fowler will have but an empty bag; and, if the purchaser could be enabled to see with the eyes of the analyst, everything necessary would be accomplished for his protection. Some invigorating and manly exercises are needful for the health and recreation of men who are employed in sedentary or monotonous occupations. We want a registration of sicknesses that do not terminate fatally. But the light we now possess is sufficient to prove the startling fact, that in England alone a hecatomb of victims, at least 100,000 of our people, are being annually sacrificed to ignorance or disregard to the laws of health, and that in addition to these 100,000 deaths, far more than a million of persons are suffering from serious illness from the same cause.

Dr. Greenhow has constructed a table, from which it appears that if the excessive mortality from these more preventible diseases could be reduced everywhere to the amount which is found in these selected rural districts, one-half the deaths in England would be prevented, and two-thirds of the deaths in the district at the bottom of the scale. The acute non-infectious diseases, which hold their chief sway in towns, and especially in large manufacturing towns, destroy annually 72,000 young children.

The death-rate they produce in one urban district is seven times as great as in the most healthy rural districts. And if we make a much broader comparison, and compare the average taken from the 2,500,000 who occupy the north-western counties with that from the 4,000,000 who occupy the south-eastern portion of England, we find the infantile death-rate from these disorders in the north-western counties to be about 2½ times as high as throughout the south-eastern counties.

Mr. Cowper gave some instances of life being saved by attention to sanitary matters:—

In Combe's work on Physiology it is stated that 100 years ago, when the pauper infants of London were received in workhouses, and brought up amid impure air and with unwholesome treatment, not above one in twenty-four lived to be a year old, so that out of 2,800 received into them 2,690 died; but when the conditions of health came to be better understood an act of Parliament was obtained obliging the parish officers to send the infants to the country, and this frightful mortality was reduced to 450, instead of upwards of 2,000. The large establishment for pauper children at Norwood used a few years ago to be ravaged by epidemics, and to suffer a high rate of average mortality. The sanitary arrangements that have been adopted have reduced the average death-rate to 20 in 1,000, which is one-third or one-half of what prevails among the classes from whom they are drawn who have not the benefit, as it is in this instance, of becoming paupers, and neither typhoid fever nor measles have ever originated in the new building. In the district school of the Stepney Union the death-rate has fallen to 17 in 1,000. The military school at Chelsea affords a striking example of the results of sanitary improvements. Dr. Balfour improved the ventilation, apportioned the diet more judiciously, and secured opportunities for cold bathing, and by such measures has succeeded in reducing the mortality, which on an average of ten years had been 9½ per 1,000, to 4½ per 1,000 on an average of eight years, and the number reported unfit for military service from strumous and other diseases has been reduced from an average of 12½ to 4½ per 1,000. Prisons afford perhaps the clearest proofs of the result of sanitary care. The best medical directions are strictly enforced, and, notwithstanding the depression of mind from confinement and consciousness of guilt, the effects of careful diet and ventilation are such as to raise the average exemption from disease to a much higher point than prevails among persons of the same class in the enjoyment of their freedom.

To their grief and shame be it spoken, thousands of our fellow-subjects, both in villages and towns, are actually at the present moment living in rooms which, according to any proper standard of wholesomeness, self-respect, and decency, are utterly unfit for the habitation of civilised Christians:—

I am confident there is no other way in which so extensive, rapid, and certain a benefit could be conferred upon the poor as by the improvement of their dwellings. Think only of the difference on the whole moral being between a mere resting-place for one's degradation, a place obscure enough to hide the blush of shame at entering it, and a decent dwelling, which, however humble and unadorned, has yet the honest gratification and the blessed and peaceful associations connected with a home.

It was remarkable that the working-classes should

never have been made to see how greatly these matters affect their interests:—

Many agitations have been set on foot among them which have come to nought because not founded on what the rest of the community have admitted to be wisdom and justice. But there is an agitation which I believe would be successful—an agitation for the essentials of a healthy existence.

Mr. Cowper was confident that in the enlightenment and right feeling of the present generation they should find a hearty response when they declared that the public health is of fundamental importance, and demands the co-operation of every one who can give a helping hand in every class from the lowest to the highest in the land. He sat down amid loud cheers.

SOCIAL ECONOMY.

On Friday, Sir J. K. SHUTTLEWORTH read a paper on Social Economy, in the great hall, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The attendance was not so great as on previous occasions, owing, no doubt, to a large number of the members and associates having left town. Sir J. K. Shuttleworth's address occupies four columns of the *Times*. The following is the concluding part:—

The cities, towns, and villages of our coal fields into which in the last century the population have migrated were irregularly constructed, unpaved, unsewered, the houses often rude and unhealthy. There was bad scavenging, little lighting, no sufficient water supply. Though we had suffered from the warnings of typhus and of an excessive infantile mortality, we needed to be aroused by the visitation of cholera to the condition of our towns. That disease shocks by the appalling mystery which shrouds its advance, the rapidity of its action, and by the suddenness with which it ravages the population. The singular manner with which it marks by its path where the foulest squalor, the thickest miasm from filth attacks the frame wasted with want, and the deepest moral degradation, combined with the lowest physical condition, herd together, attracted public attention to the sanitary regulation of our towns. Great advance has been made during the last twenty years in these forms of improvement both in town and country. The physical condition of the people has also been greatly ameliorated by the cheapening of food and clothing, and all the other necessities of life, while their habitations and wages have improved. The protection of women and children under thirteen from excessive hours of labour, the prohibition of the employment of women in mines, have had a practical effect beyond the mere letter of the law. Excessive hours of work for men are discountenanced by public opinion; factories and mines are subject to regulations for the protection of life and health; and what the law does not require an intelligent sense of Christian duty often effects. The new hamlets, villages, and towns have in the last half-century, and especially in the last twenty-five years, been organised as centres of Christian influence by the building of churches, and chapels, and schools. We have spent many millions on these buildings. We probably now expend about 2,000,000*l.* annually on the education of the people. In the last quarter of a century literature has been cheapened for the use of the masses by such societies as that for diffusing useful knowledge, over which Lord Brougham has presided since its origin. The press has become the great instructor of the people in all social and political topics. An earnest practical effort has been within the same period made to foster in the working population habits of prudence by savings-banks, in which 30,000,000*l.* are accumulated; by building and benefit societies, in which large funds have been accumulated; by the possession of cottages and small freeholds; by temperance leagues; by societies of mutual improvement and mechanics' institutions; by advice, remonstrance, and example. The chief object of this brief review of the social history of the most numerous class of our fellow-countrymen will have been attained if it tend to inspire a lively faith in their destiny; if it teach us to recognise in our history how all the elements of our social state inevitably react on each other; how each advance in order, in peace, in social polity, in civil and religious freedom, in the power of mind over matter, and especially in the divine influence of Christian charity, has slowly but surely emancipated our humblest classes from serfdom, from villenage, from pauperism, and now tends to lift them up to the enjoyment of all the privileges of intelligent freemen. Nor have I been without hope that while such a review may thus strengthen our faith in the beneficent tendency of all providential laws, we may in contemplating their operation learn to restrain a shortsighted impatience. 1,500 years have elapsed in our history, and yet the theory of our Saxon constitution is only partially realised. The schools of Edward VI. and Elizabeth only partially educate our middle-class. Some generations must pass before home education in the cottage will generally worthily co-operate with the elementary school. How long a time will be required before the vast annual waste on intemperance is converted either into a means of rational enjoyment, domestic comfort, or into capital for the elevation of those who work with their hands! Whatever be the time required, we have to maintain our faith in the beneficent tendency of all great providential laws, whether in the great eras of material forces and animal life, or in the epochs of social change. All history teaches us that as the earth was in the vast ages of geological development slowly prepared by one great design for the habitation of man, so in the history of our race whatever have been the catastrophes which have overwhelmed empires—the internal ferment which have appeared for a time to cause a social chaos—slowly but surely, in the eye of Him with whom a thousand years are but as one day, man has been making a conquest of nature, asserting and exercising the dominion of mind over matter, emancipating himself from debasing animal instincts, raising class after class from serfdom, ignorance, and brutishness, and preparing for that reign of Christ in the hearts and institutions of mankind, when every man shall sit under his own vine and his own fig-tree, none daring to make him afraid.

At the conclusion of Sir J. K. Shuttleworth's address the final general meeting of the association was held.

Mr. HASTINGS, the secretary, reported that the number of members had been 307 and the number of associates 645. There had been obtained 324 trans-

ferable tickets, making a total of 1,366. The number of papers read had been 175. The next meeting is to be held at Glasgow.

Lord BROUGHAM moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Hastings, the secretary, for his active and zealous services. The Hon. A. KINNAIRD, M.P., seconded it, and it was carried unanimously.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the Mayor and inhabitants of Bradford for their hospitality, to the local committees of Bradford, and to the magistrates and other parties.

THE LOSS OF THE ADMELLA STEAMER.

(From our South Australian Correspondent.)

This letter will be the most melancholy one you have ever received from S. A., as it relates to the total wreck of the *Admella*—one of our inter-colonial steamers plying between Adelaide and Melbourne. She had upwards of eighty souls on board, of which twenty-four only are saved. It will afford your readers some, though melancholy, interest and deep sorrow, to read a narrative of this fearful catastrophe, and of the harrowing privations the survivors endured while clinging to a fragment of the poop for more than seven entire days and nights.

The vessel left our port on Friday, August 5th, with upwards of fifty passengers, and a crew and company of twenty-eight. I saw her passing up the gulf in fine style, and only a short distance from the beach. The sight attracted my curiosity especially when viewed through the telescope, and I remarked that she seemed to have from ninety to one hundred souls on board, all in fine spirits, enjoying their beautiful cruise. The day was favourable, and she was soon lost to sight. On the following night she had passed round the coast as far as opposite the Cape Northumberland, and thus far had made very great progress. Having horses on board, it is said she was put off her steam for a short time, to allow of some re-arrangement of their stalls. (This part of my narrative may be inaccurate, for it is yet too soon to ascertain correct and full particulars.) While she was lying to, she made leeway, and when put again on her course, no allowance was made for her altered position. This at present is the explanation current among us, and it has been furnished by two sailors from the wreck, who profess to have escaped by means of two spars lashed together. When she struck on the reef, she broke amidships, and the fore part of the vessel, with all its contents, almost immediately sunk to rise no more. The poop of the vessel appears to have been grasped by the rugged reefs, and in this fearful position she remained immovable. Here, then, commenced the sufferings and horrors of the few passengers and the ship's company who were fortunate enough to escape an immediate death. The catastrophe occurred at five o'clock on the 6th, the morning after setting sail. It is probable, although not yet known, that almost the entire passengers were asleep at the time, and that they awoke by finding themselves sinking. The first parties to make known the wreck were the two sailors who reached land on the 8th at seven a.m. They thought no other persons could be saved, although they stated eleven persons were hanging to the wreck. The scene of the disaster was about a mile from the shore, and about twenty-five miles distant from the light-house, Cape Northumberland.

As soon as it was known, the intelligence was conveyed to the telegraph station at Mount Gambier, and thence the fatal tidings passed to Adelaide and Melbourne. Never before was the public of this province thrown into such a state of indescribable excitement and consternation. The character of the steamer—built of iron—for sailing qualities and accommodation, the high character of the captain for gentlemanly bearing and nautical skill, the efficiency and completeness of the ship's company, were all estimated as unsurpassed. All these facts seemed at first to render it inexplicable that she could be wrecked, but telegram after telegram continued to arrive in Adelaide on the afternoon of the 8th, and scepticism vanished and gave place to the most painful suspicion. On the 9th the telegram arrived which first revealed the particulars as to the cause of the calamity to which reference has been made, and it is stated that one gentleman offered the sailors who constructed the raft 500*l.* to be allowed to accompany them; and others offered money, jewelry, or everything, to be taken on shore. Such details as these increased the excitement, and the entire city of Adelaide, with the suburbs for many miles around, seemed at once heart-stricken with grief. Business of every kind became almost entirely suspended. The two Houses of the Legislature met for business as usual, but almost immediately adjourned, and the public began to assemble in vast crowds around the telegraph office, inquiring for more particulars than it was possible to make known. As fast as any items of news arrived it was immediately made public by the press, and circulated in large slips of paper. Everybody seemed to have had a friend or a relative on board the ill-fated vessel, and as no one knew the names of the few survivors, or of those beyond rescue, all were intensely anxious to inquire if particular individuals could be recognised upon the wreck. In this state, then, night broke upon us, and Wednesday's telegrams were anxiously looked for as disclosures of more definite and hopeful intelligence.

On the next day (Wednesday) the telegram brought but scanty intelligence, and just of that character to increase excitement and create greater

suspense. It stated that the *Admella's* life-boat had been found several miles from the wreck, and that it took two men many hours to drag her off the sand that she might be repaired for immediate use. When repaired and launched, the men were unable to conduct her through the surf. Six or seven of the survivors were seen to move nimbly about the sea-girt prison, and supposed to be lashing spars and boards from the bulwarks to the rigging. The steamer *Corio* had been sent to render aid, and on this day she arrived at the vicinity of the wreck, but could not approach. It was supposed to be more possible to reach it from land than from the open ocean, but night came on before anything could be done. Thus this day passed away, bringing no succour to the miserable wreck, nor any hope to their friends.

The 11th came, the sixth day of confinement and despair to the suffering creatures, and by mid-day the telegram arrived stating the survivors to decrease in number; the *Corio* steamer close to the wreck, but unable to help; the surf too strong for any boat to live in it; two persons seemed to have dropped into the sea since daylight, the waves running mountains high, &c. On the evening of this day a telegram arrived stating that all were saved, and immediately afterwards a counter-statement arrived. Before the day closed another message arrived, stating that the *Corio* steamer had launched a boat with five men in her, but unable to reach the wreck. They were thrown on the beach, and as the boat turned to shore the poor creatures on the wreck uttered a despairing shout, which was heard on shore—they saw the most valorous humanity foiled and their hope forlorn. Thus this day's intelligence abated no excitement, but rather intensified public distress.

Friday, the 12th, came, bringing the intelligence of increased assistance from various ports, from Portland, Gichen Bay, Melbourne, but that several attempts to reach the wreck proved utterly vain; the sea still mountains high; very little hope entertained of ever conveying succour: two rockets were thrown over the wreck, but without attaching the line. Thus telegram succeeded telegram, each bearing something new to sustain the hope among the citizens of Adelaide that deliverance would at last reward the gallant and humane efforts employed. A public prayer-meeting was convened in the Wesleyan chapel, the most commodious religious edifice in Adelaide, at which the devout of various bodies of Christians mingled together their supplications to Almighty God. Multitudes besides engaged privately, but the entire day passed over without furnishing the public any substantial ground of hope. At 11 p.m. of this day, a telegram arrived, of which I transcribe a portion:—"About 10.30 a.m. the Portland life-boat, with fourteen oars, was launched and made direct for the wreck, and after not fewer than a dozen attempts she made a desperate rush, and at the same moment fired two rockets, but they fell short of the wreck. In this attempt she lost seven oars. For some minutes there was dreadful suspense, the boat disappeared, and we were doubtful that the boat and crew were lost. It was a most daring and gallant attempt. They were driven over the reef towards the beach." Thus the efforts of this day were foiled, and night ended further trial.

Saturday, 13th, came, and efforts were renewed vigorously to visit and rescue the miserable sufferers. Bye-and-by the telegram conveyed to us during the evening of this day the gratifying news that those efforts had been prospered by a gracious Providence; that twenty-two persons were rescued and conveyed to the shore, but they were now become so terribly exhausted that they could not be in any way disturbed by conversation. The poor creatures had subsisted during the whole period of their confinement upon a few bottles of preserved fruit, and almost immediately after arriving on shore one of the number, a cabin passenger, died from exhaustion. They were conveyed by one of the steamers to Portland, where they command the best medical attention and sympathy. The captain and two others were detained on the adjoining coast, and thence conveyed to the lighthouse.

Such then is the briefest narrative I can convey to you of the principal facts of this dreadful catastrophe as they have become known to the public by telegraph. The extent of suffering—the horrors endured by the unhappy sufferers so graciously rescued will never be fully known to the world; they can never describe all the mingled distresses of body and mind which they have endured. Language itself would be inadequate to this task, even though they could recover a recollection of the order of their miseries. We shall be able bye-and-by to ascertain the real cause of the catastrophe, and the circumstances which led to it; but until this cause is accurately known, it would be unwise to speculate, to say where blame was incurred, risk run, or judgment sacrificed. At present all are exceedingly weak, and it will probably be some time before they recover strength sufficient to return to Adelaide. Without their united testimony, and especially that of the captain and crew, it is impossible to account for the calamity.

Intelligence has just reached us that the Melbourne citizens determine to reward the gallant deliverers with a handsome present, and an enduring monument. Our own citizens share the same spirit, and arrangements are being made for giving it suitable expression, but as the mail closes to me this evening (17th) I shall not be able to detail particulars. I am happy to add some further particulars of the state of survivors from the wreck. When their deliverers reached the wreck, the wretched sufferers were mostly in the last stages of existence.

The only female among them was even reluctant to leave the wreck, her strength of body and mind was gone; but, on effecting her rescue, the noble and intrepid sailors bore her and others upon mattresses to houses of shelter and inns at Portland. The captain and two others repaired to Cape Northumberland lighthouse, and thence to a neighbouring station. It appears that when the ship struck, at 4.30 a.m., the watch was looking out on the bridge. In ten minutes she was in three pieces; forty people clung to the bow part for two days, when they were nearly all washed off; the few remaining ones were brought to the poop part by ropes. All the provisions saved were a filter of water, small bag of almonds, two lbs. of cheese, half a ham, ten lbs. of beef, eight bottles of porter, and one of whiskey. No one desired to save brandy that was obtainable, and all these provisions were washed away during the second night. The surf broke over them night and day, and although each night carried off its victims, all appeared composed and collected. On the fourth night twenty died from cold, while the survivors looked callously upon the sight. One passenger, named Magarey, who offered 500*l.* to the sailors to be allowed to accompany them, was the most anxious to escape, but he fell overboard by accident, and after much struggle he sank about 300 yards from the wreck. The poor sufferers were shelterless, sitting on the top rail, with feet resting on the moulding running fore and aft the ship.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

On Monday morning his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle, Admiral Sir George Seymour, and Colonel Ponsonby, paid an early visit to the Great Eastern, in Holyhead Harbour. The report that it was the intention of her Majesty to inspect the ship had been so widely spread and generally believed in, that it was not until the Royal train actually reached its destination that visitors were fairly undeceived. The Prince Consort reached Holyhead at half-past eight. At the pier-head the Despatch, one of the boats of the Liverpool Steam-tug Company, was in waiting, with Mr. Campbell, the chairman of the Great Ship Company, and Mr. Bold, one of the managing directors, on board. After going round the vessel, she steamed round to the starboard gangway, where Captain Harrison, and Mr. Prowse, the chief officer, were in waiting. Captain Harrison received his Royal Highness, who spent an hour in examining the vessel. He left in a special train, which started at about ten o'clock for Bangor. Before the train had well left, the great ship was resounding fore and aft with the din of hammers, and the 'tween decks rather resembled the fitting shop of a great manufactory than part of a ship which is expected, or rather hoped, to start soon for her ocean trip. The preparations for going to sea are still urging forward.

The *Bristol Mercury* of Saturday observes:—"We have the highest authority for stating that this ship is being fitted with all despatch for her voyage to America, and that her departure will probably take place in the course of the present month."

The *Daily News* of yesterday says:—

Notwithstanding all the rumours and confident assertions to the contrary, the announcement made that the great ship would, before the end of the present month, be upon her voyage to the United States, will be found to be correct. As at present decided, the vessel will leave Holyhead on Monday, the 24th inst. There may be a short delay beyond this date, but it will not extend to more than a day or two. The cause of this delay, if any, will arise from the inspection of the ship and engines, in accordance with the terms of the contract with Mr. Russell, previous to their acceptance by the company. The contract nominated Mr. Fowler, C.E., and Mr. M'Lean, C.E., arbitrators, to decide upon matters that might arise in dispute between the company and the contractors. These gentlemen have now commenced their examination, and have appointed Mr. Hawkshaw, C.E., as referee. Mr. Jordan and Mr. Bailey have been requested to survey the ship, and they have requested Mr. Paterson, the builder of the Great Western and many other ships at Bristol, to assist them in the survey. The directors are, it is stated, satisfied with the performance of the ship on the late trial trip. No official report has yet been received by the board, either from the captain or the engineers in charge.

The *Plintshire Observer* says:—"The arrival of this noble ship at the port has occasioned the greatest excitement not only along our own coast, but throughout the country generally. On Wednesday last no less than fifteen excursion trains arrived at Holyhead from various parts of the country, and the arrangements for their ingress and egress were so complete that no accident or delay whatever occurred. The Great Eastern rides majestically at anchor within a stone's throw of the pier, and is immediately got alongside of by one of the small steamers plying between her and the pier."

Postscript.

Wednesday, October 19, 1859.
LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The following telegram has been received from Aden under date Oct. 6:—

The *Pekin*, with Bombay dates to the 27th ult. arrived last evening. The *Grenada* left Hong Kong, Aug. 24, and reached Bombay, Sept. 18.

The authorities at Peking are said to be ready to receive our Minister in a friendly manner. Meanwhile, the Indian Government had been applied to for 15,000 troops. Her Majesty's 67th and 99th were under orders for China.

The Russian Governor of Eastern Siberia has reached the Peiho, and is to be followed by four gunboats.

Central India is still unsettled. The frontier districts of Nepal are still occupied by the Nana and his followers. The Waghers are still in insurrection. A force is to be sent against them.

The import market is still active, but a fall in prices expected. Export market quiet. Rates of tonnage show no improvement. Money abundant.

Exchange on London:—Six months sight, 28½; Five-and-a-Half per Centa, 5½ discount.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

PARIS, Tuesday Morning.

The *Moniteur* of this day announces that the Treaty of Peace between France and Austria was signed yesterday at Zurich by the Plenipotentiaries of Austria and France.

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCT. 18.

The *Pays*, in announcing the conclusion of the treaty of peace between France and Austria, adds that the Plenipotentiaries will sign the two other treaties in a few days. Some formalities in the Chancellerie are now the only causes of delay, the three Powers being agreed upon all points of the treaty.

It is asserted that the second treaty of peace will be signed to-morrow, the decision of the King of the Belgians, on the settlement of the debt of Lombardy, having arrived at Zurich.

THE CONGRESS.

Some of the German journals state that the Governments which are to send representatives to the approaching Congress are eleven in number—viz., France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Austria, Sardinia, Spain, Sweden, Portugal, the Roman States, and the Two Sicilies.

RECEPTION BY THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON OF THE ITALIAN DEPUTATIONS.

The *Nord* of yesterday contains the following letter from Paris:—

To-day (Sunday) the Emperor received the deputations from Parma and Tuscany at St. Cloud. The Parmese envoys were the first to be admitted. The audience commenced at ten o'clock, and lasted a quarter of an hour only. But if the interview was short it was in the highest degree satisfactory to the deputies of Parma, whose countenances on leaving the palace showed their contentment. The Tuscans remained in conference for more than an hour and a half. The deputies cannot, of course, report that this interview will remove every difficulty; but they will at least be able to say that the Emperor remains faithful to himself and persevering in his rôle of protector of the Italian cause; and they have the assurance that the principle upon which the whole question hangs, namely, that of non-interference by arms, will receive no injury from any quarter whatsoever. At two o'clock General Dabormida (Sardinian Minister) was received by the Emperor, and the consultation lasted for a long time.

SARDINIA AND AUSTRIA.

TURIN, Oct. 17.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* says:—"On the representations made by the Sardinian Government, Austria has suspended the works at Rocca-Anfo, and has notified that the mines had been blown up by mistake, expressing at the same time her regret at the occurrence."

[It appears that the Austrians had blown up the Bocca d'Arefo on Lake Ivro, on which occasion a Sardinian soldier was killed. This fort commands the road which runs along the lake into the Tyrol, and was included in the neutral ground which was traced between the combatants by the armistices.]

The electoral law for Piedmont cum Lombardy is just out—it grants the franchise to all who can show an annual income of 40*l.* in those two provinces; 20*l.* in Savoy and Valtellina and the Isle of Sardinia. All electors must be able to read, except in the island, where the A B C is not yet much cultivated.

The Dowager Empress of Russia took her departure yesterday from Genoa for Nice.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Oct. 17.

The Federal Council has bought the Austrian steamers on the Lake-Maggiore.

THE POPE.

ROME, Oct. 15 (via Marseilles).

The Duke of Grammont, French Ambassador, continues to hold conferences at Castel Gandolfo. It is said that his Holiness the Pope, acting in concert with the Emperor of the French, will address a Manifesto to the inhabitants of the States of the Church.

The *Giornale di Roma* states that the Pope, the day after his arrival at Castel Gandolfo, visited the church of the Immaculate Virgin, belonging to the

Jesuits, and that all the members of "the fraternity were admitted to the honour of kissing his foot."

AUSTRIA.

NEISSE, UPPER SILESIA, Oct. 18.

The Emperor of Austria will proceed to Myalowitz, on the frontiers of Prussia and Poland, there to meet the Emperor of Russia.

INTERVIEW OF THE CZAR AND THE PRINCE REGENT OF PRUSSIA.

BRESLAU, Tuesday.

According to an official announcement the Emperor of Russia will arrive at Breslau on Saturday morning next, and will take his departure on Sunday evening. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Prussia will arrive here on Friday next.

NAPLES.

Advices have been received from Naples to the 15th instant. The Neapolitan *corps d'armée* on the frontiers is being continually increased; it will amount to 30,000 men. Pianelli is the commander of the vanguard on the river Tronto. Viale commands the corps of reserve stationed at San Germano. The King is making preparations to start with his military staff. There is great activity in all the arsenals. The whole army has gradually been placed on a war footing.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

MADRID, Monday.

Government has declared to the Cortes that, before the time granted to Morocco to satisfy the demands of Spain had expired, it had received information that Morocco would give the satisfaction demanded. Spain immediately demanded guarantees from Morocco that peace would not again be disturbed. An immediate answer is expected from Morocco.

MARSEILLES, Tuesday.

Advices have been received from Morocco. The Emperor of Morocco, having put to flight his adversary, made a triumphal entry into Mequinez. The Emperor has granted freedom of trade to the inhabitants.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday.

All Pacha, the Grand Vizier, was dismissed last night. He is to be succeeded by Mehmet Kupriali. Fund is also expected to go out.

THE IRISH NATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The *Ultramontane Evening News* gives the following extraordinary piece of intelligence:—"It is rumoured this afternoon, on authority that we believe to be beyond question, that the formal reply of Mr. Cardwell to the address of the Bishops was received by their Lordships this morning. It announces or proposes the removal of Mr. McDonel, Chief Commissioner of the Education Board, to be replaced by Mr. John O'Hagan; the removal of several of the Protestant and foreign professors and high officials is sketched for their Lordships' acceptance and approval, the successors to the vacant offices to be Catholics. The rumour has created a profound sensation all over the city, and of course intense excitement prevails in Marlborough-street. It is needless for us to say, assuming the facts to be as stated, that the Government has quite mistaken the demands of the Catholics of Ireland if it thinks such steps likely to appease the just objection of Irish Catholics to a pernicious system."

The Court has returned to Windsor.

When the Queen was at Holyrood she conferred the honour of knighthood on the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon at the official residence of Lord Palmerston, Downing-street. The Duke of Newcastle arrived at his residence in Portman-square on Monday evening from Wales, and attended yesterday's Council.

A MADMAN THREATENING THE QUEEN.—The police have received information that John Stalib, a maniac, who was some years back found concealed in Buckingham Palace with dangerous weapons, had escaped from Cheshire Lunatic Asylum, where he has been confined since the discovery of his settlement. It is stated that on Monday last, on hearing some one speaking of the Queen's visit to Bangor, he became fearfully excited, and made two desperate attempts to escape, which were frustrated. On Thursday night, however, he succeeded in breaking out of the asylum, and was traced as far as Upton, near Chester, but as yet has eluded capture.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Although the supply of English wheat here, to-day, was only limited, we have to report a slow inquiry for most kinds. Compared with Monday, however, no quotable change took place in prices. Foreign wheat—the imports of which continue on a full average scale—was dull, but not cheaper. Floating cargoes of grain maintained their previous value. The show of barley was limited, and all descriptions commanded a steady inquiry, at very full prices. Malt changed hands to a moderate extent, at last week's quotations. There was a fair demand for oats, and prices were well supported. Both beans and peas, however, were a dull inquiry. Flour sold to a fair extent, on former terms.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	1,810	1,410	50	150	630
Irish	—	—	—	870	—
Foreign	1,070	—	9,990	140	200

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“Reservatus.” We have no space for his letter this week.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1859.

SUMMARY.

It is at length officially announced that the Treaty of Peace between France and Austria has been signed at Zurich. There are two supplementary treaties yet to be signed, but no difficulties are now in the way, as the three Powers, it is announced, are agreed upon all their provisions. The terms of these important documents are not as yet made public, but there is no doubt that they mainly give effect to the Villafraña compact. Austria surrenders Lombardy, but receives a pecuniary equivalent in the shape of a repayment of a part of the Lombard debt, according to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians. The mysterious visit of King Leopold to Biarritz is thus explained. This arrangement, which is after all a kind of bargain and sale, seems to diminish the chance of any attempt on the part of Austria to reconquer Lombardy. The new treaty no doubt embodies the Villafraña provisions for an Italian Confederation, and the restoration of the exiled sovereigns by pacific means, though both have during the interval become impracticable. It is to be observed that Sardinia is no party to the first treaty, and only accedes to those terms which affect the settlement of the debt and boundary of Lombardy.

The future of Central Italy is then still an open question. The two great Powers, France and Austria, are pledged not to interfere by force of arms, and only as recently as Sunday last the Emperor Napoleon reiterated, in the ears of the deputations from Parma and Tuscany, the assurance that this principle will be faithfully observed. Victor Emmanuel has appealed to Europe to sanction the annexation of these States to his dominions, but the form that the reply will take does not appear to be settled. The latest intelligence, we are glad to find, entirely discredits the early meeting of such a heterogeneous Congress as we have adverted to below—diplomacy being as yet quite unable to agree upon its preliminary bases. The assertion of the *Constitutionnel*, that all the Powers are agreed, is denied, and we have something like a semi-official announcement that “Unless the Government of England can be assured of the certainty of such conditions as will secure the peace and tranquillity of Italy, which have never been possible during the atrocities engendered by foreign rule, it will not enter into any negotiations that could only be calculated to deceive and disappoint the expectations, not of Italy only, but of Europe.”

It is quite possible, however, that within the next week or two European diplomacy may be somewhat more in accord, and the Emperor of Russia prove to be the *Deus ex machina* for the occasion. That sovereign is meeting his ministers at foreign courts at Warsaw, and from thence proceeds to Breslau, where he has an interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia. He will also be met on the frontier of Prussia and Poland by the Emperor of Austria himself. In this last interview it is quite possible that the Russian potentate may be able to urge such arguments as may induce his brother of Austria to consent to the new order of things in Italy. The tone of

the Russian journals, and the ostentatious visit at the present moment of the Empress Dowager of Russia to Genoa, are alike favourable to the idea of a kingdom of Northern Italy under Victor Emmanuel. Now that the Treaty of Zurich has been signed, Austria may be more yielding, and, finding herself beaten and thwarted on all sides, consent to a Congress which shall ratify the wishes of Central Italy.

But before such an assembly can be gathered the sword may be drawn by the Duke of Modena on the northern frontier, or by the Papal mercenaries at Cattolica, assisted by the Neapolitan troops, which have been placed on a war footing. It is, however, scarcely possible that the young King of Naples would move across the frontier without the tacit connivance of France, or that such permission would be given except with a secret conviction that he would be beaten. The army of Central Italy, now swollen to some 40,000 men, and daily reinforced by volunteers from Venetia, is concentrated at Modena, under Fanti, ready for an attack on either side; and Garibaldi has issued a stirring proclamation to his troops—“the eleventh division of the army of Italy,” stating that “the enemy is threatening, and will, perhaps, attack us before many days are over.” Meanwhile the Pope, the cause of all these preparations, remains at Castel-Gandolfo, where he has been receiving the Jesuits of the district, and allowing them to kiss his foot. Truly his Holiness is more at home in these peculiar amenities than in guiding the affairs of State!

The news from China is interesting. Mr. Ward, the American Minister, and the members of his Legation, proceeding by the route marked out by the Chinese authorities, have reached Peking. The party, it appears, left their own vessel at the mouth of the river, and embarked in junks, which the Chinese Government had fitted up for the occasion, and are said to have been treated with much condescension. By a later telegram we learn that the authorities of Peking are said to be ready to receive Mr. Bruce in a friendly manner, and that the officials on the coast are surprised at the measures adopted for blockading the Peiho and Grand Canal. The Russian Minister, it seems, has ready access to Peking, and is actually arranging for the laying down of a telegraph from that capital to St. Petersburg. The British treaty with Japan has been formally ratified by the native Government, so that all present difficulties in that quarter are arranged.

The season for renewed political activity and rumours is now approaching. The meeting of Cabinet Councils on Saturday, Monday, and yesterday betokens the consideration of important business. Knowing nothing on the subject, we are free to surmise that these Ministerial meetings are engaged in discussing the course to be pursued in respect to a European Congress, deciding whether or not a Reform Bill shall form part of the programme of next session, or in what way the protest of Catholic prelates of Ireland against the national system of education shall be met. That Ministers intend to stand by the plan at present in operation is evident from the language of the Lord-Lieutenant at a recent meeting of the Senate of the Queen's University. There is talk of concession to the Catholic hierarchy, but their demand is rather for the subversion than the alteration of the national system.

The Social Science Congress at Bradford closed on Saturday, after a very successful series of meetings, not the least interesting of which was an assemblage of some 3,000 working men on Thursday evening to listen to the frank and sound advice of Lord Brougham, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and other social reformers. Indeed, one of the greatest results of the Congress is to place the mass of the population in a truer position towards the rest of the community. The cuckoo-cry that they are “to be done for” is fast subsiding. There was Mr. Adderley to glory in the progress of education, and to urge that it was time to leave off self-reproaches for the low condition of the people. There were the Earl of Shaftesbury and Mr. Cowper to show how working-men might by a little effort indefinitely augment their own comfort and health. There was Lord Radstock to remind factory-workers that they earned some twenty millions annually, out of which they might, if they pleased, make provision for old age, and for the support and education of their families. And there was Lord Brougham's eloquence to expatiate on the curse of intemperance, and show how millions were thus squandered which might be beneficially spent. “Let us help you to help yourselves,” was the healthy spirit of the advice of the Bradford reformers to the working classes. The prodigious progress we have made in civilisation, as so ably stated by Sir J. Kaye Shuttleworth, is an earnest of what will follow from thoroughly indoctrinating the masses with the conviction

that, whatever external help they may receive, it is for themselves to work out their own physical and moral regeneration. Others may teach—they must act.

“TOO MANY COOKS SPOIL THE BROTH.”

THIS old proverb, we fear, is about to receive a new illustration on the most magnificent scale. All the great Powers, we are told, have agreed to meet in Congress, and are to associate with them Sardinia, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Naples, and Rome. The affairs of Italy furnish, we believe, the principal and direct object of deliberation—those new questions, namely, which cannot be regulated by the Zurich treaty. Well, it is better than war, at any rate—but should the result of it be to impose upon the Duchies and the Legations a form of domestic government other than the people of those States have chosen for themselves, it will prove rather a fatal precedent for the liberty and independence of the minor Powers of Europe. The assumption upon which any such Congress must be based is a dangerous one—so dangerous, indeed, that we hope it will be recognised as exceptional in this instance, and as only to be justified by the special exigence of the circumstances of the case.

The inhabitants of Central Italy have the same incontestible right to determine the form of government under which they will live as the inhabitants of France or of Great Britain. They are not bound to take either their rulers or their institutions from Napoleon III. or Francis Joseph, or from both in combination. They are under no obligation, other than that which may be imposed by strength on weakness, to listen to the dictation of the entire fraternity of European Powers. They may be compelled to succumb to arrangements which are shaped out for them by foreign Sovereigns—but, it must not be lost sight of, they will thereby be robbed of rights which the Powers, each in their own case, recognise as indisputable. What pretence has the Sovereign of Naples, for instance, to sit in judgment between the people of the Romagna and the Pope? What has Sweden to do with the Italian Duchies? What have either of the five great Powers to say against the self-determined and peaceable annexation of Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and the Legations, to the kingdom of Piedmont and Lombardy? What if a similar experiment were tried with Germany? What if Austria were called upon to submit to a conclave of European Governments? Again, we say, the expedient is a better one than war—but it is only another form of oppression, and is capable of being pushed to the overthrow of all popular rights.

England, it is said, has, at length, consented to enter into this Congress. After the emphatic utterance given in Parliament to the sentiment of the country on this head, and, after the speech of Lord John Russell at Aberdeen, we are bound to presume that the chief object of the Congress must be to give their decisive sanction to the ascertained wishes of the Italian people, and to shield them from all foreign intervention. We can understand how Naples, or Sardinia, might agree to such a basis of deliberation—but how is the Pope to take part in the discussion? He is the principal party to the quarrel which has occasioned the Congress. At present, he is nothing more than a nominal Prince. He is no more a Power than the Grand Duke of Tuscany. His dominions are gone from him. Within the very “patrimony of St. Peter,” he is maintained only by French bayonets. How is it that he is called in, and the Provisional Government of Romagna shut out? What will his counsel represent—what will his vote be worth, in such an assembly? Will he be likely to agree to a basis of non-intervention? Will any Congress of which he is to be a member be likely to come together on such a basis? Is it probable that a compact to the effect “Let none of us meddle,” will come out of discussions in which he is likely to take part. We hope Lord John Russell sees his way clearly—but, we must say, present appearances indicate a design on the part of Congress to take out of the hands of the Italian people the work which they have already done, and done so well, for themselves.

“The proof of the pudding,” we are told, “is in the eating.” Be it so! With a protest against this way of making puddings at all, we await the issue without much anxiety. We have a shrewd suspicion that, for any other purpose than that of enforcing non-intervention in the affairs of Italy, the Congress will arrive at no practical conclusion. The interests of the Powers are probably too diverse to admit of any effective intermeddling. In the doctrine of non-intervention—of “Italy for the Italians”—they might possibly, with the exception of the Pope, all come to an understanding. Austria may begin to perceive that her restoration to supreme influence is out of the question, and to feel that

it were politic to prevent France from stepping into her shoes. Russia may be satisfied with the humiliation of Austria, and, with a view to Mediterranean trade and naval development, may be not indisposed to favour Sardinia at the expense of France. Sweden, Prussia, and Great Britain, will hardly desire to be actively employed in restoring the Pope. Spain and Portugal, as Catholic Powers, may act as a counterpoise to Sweden and Prussia—but neither of them, we suspect, will be over zealous to clothe their spiritual master with temporal dominion. And, after all, it is the case of the Legations only which is complicated with any European difficulty. Put aside the claims of the Pope, and the Italian question is solved just as it stands.

The inherent difficulty of any other solution than that which we have indicated, attaches not merely to agreement in resolving, but even more to accord in putting resolution into execution. Supposing the Congress to arrive at a determination to interfere, who is to carry its decision into effect? Will Austria be allowed to march her forces into Central Italy once more? Will France be encouraged to keep a standing army at Rome? Is England likely to receive a commission from the Catholic Powers? Would a mixed force of Germans and French, English and Russians, Portuguese, Swedes, and Spaniards, constitute a machinery capable of being kept in order? Somebody must undertake to carry the decisions of Congress into effect, not merely for the nonce, but whenever the people of the dissatisfied Italian States are bold enough to upset arrangements made for them by foreign Governments. Because, it is hardly to be supposed that Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and the Legations, disappointed of their desire for union with Sardinia and Lombardy, will fail to seize the first opening for reversing the counter-decision of Congress. Well, who is to be appointed executor? Or will Congress consent to resolve only, and leave the Italians free to act as they please, in spite of Congressional resolutions? Of course, were non-intervention agreed upon, it could be enforced without difficulty—but in any other case, the complication of interests would become so confused as rather to provoke than prevent another European war.

We have no great solicitude, therefore, about the issue of the projected Congress. Should it undertake to forbid the Italian Duchies and the Legations from annexing themselves to Sardinia, it must find rulers for them; and settle principles of domestic government. But this will be to embark on a boundless ocean of disputation without rudder or compass. We do not believe that any such absurdity will be attempted—and sure we are that, if it be, Great Britain ought not to be a party to it. At any rate, a speedy conclusion to its labours need neither be hoped for nor feared. It would be simply impossible. But whilst Congress discussed, Italy, we suppose, would continue to act, and thoroughly consolidate what is already a *fait accompli*. It would have to act, no doubt, under great disadvantages—for nothing is more trying to new Governments than uncertainty. But then, the maintenance of order, the completion of organisation, the assimilation of law, the development of political institutions and privileges, in the face of these disadvantages—a not impracticable thing—would give fact such an ascendancy over mere resolution, as to settle matters beyond all likelihood of foreign disturbance—and before Congress rose, Italy would already be united and free.

We think, moreover, we discern in the reply given by the Emperor Napoleon to the obnoxious address of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Bordeaux, a significant indication of impatience, on the part of the Emperor, at the stolid impudence of ecclesiastical assumption. As a matter of prudence, he said what he had to say in decorous phrases—but there lurked behind them a temper which bodes ill for Papal pretensions in the projected Congress. The Church has thrown down the gauntlet, and it has been politely picked up. Napoleon is not the man to forget. "Servility to Rome," observes our contemporary, the *Press*, "has no legitimate place among the *idées Napoléoniennes*. Pius VII. did not meet with exactly reverential treatment at the hands of the victor of Wagram, and it may be questioned whether the author of the famous letter to Edgar Ney is counted among the most dutiful of his children by Pius IX." On the whole, therefore, we are not much alarmed for Italy in prospect of this Congress. Its very composition will probably deprive it of the power of doing much mischief—and its disposition, after all, may be stronger to prevent than to perpetrate it. But its wisdom will assuredly consist in inaction—its strength in sitting still. If it proceeds to meddle with the domestic affairs of Italy, it will certainly make a mess of them. The old proverb will be once more realised—"Too many cooks spoil the broth."

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

THE meetings of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held at Bradford during the past week, can hardly fail of exciting the liveliest interest in the minds of all who concern themselves in the well-being of their fellow-men. It is one of the brightest characteristics of the times in which we live, that so many, and such powerful, minds are earnestly busied in the investigation of problems which can only become interesting in proportion as the heart awakens up to a sense of the sacred nature of those ties which bind all human beings in one common brotherhood. The domains of Social Science present no attractions to political ambition. The conquests which may be effected therein can only be won by patient labour, and offer no reward beyond the satisfaction of benevolent feelings. It is a department in which, beyond most others, industry, patience, self-denial, and even success, must be contented with that remuneration which springs from the consciousness of conferring, rather than of receiving, advantages. Yet, perhaps, no movement has been more striking, at least in our day, than that which has been made in this direction. The interest excited may be approximately estimated from the fact that no less than a hundred and seventy-five papers were read in the different sections of the Association during the week—namely, twenty-two in the jurisprudence section, thirty-eight in that of education, thirty in that of punishment and reformation, fifty in that of social economy, and eight at special meetings. We understand, moreover, that several contributions remain unread.

We must refer our readers to our abbreviated report for the merest outline of the business done. We cannot undertake to classify it, far less to analyse it. No doubt there was a due proportion of what may be fairly termed "dry rubbish" shot before each of the sections. Perhaps, there was comparatively little that will be found worth preserving. We cannot profess to have been very forcibly struck with anything we have been able to glean from the reports in the daily journals. Mr. Cowper's address on Sanitary Reform, and Sir J. K. Shuttleworth's on Social Economy, are worth being placed beside Lord Shaftesbury's eloquent and suggestive inaugural speech. But whether the hundred and seventy-five papers, and the discussions to which many of them must have given rise, comprehended more or less practical wisdom, the bare fact that so many men are engaged in patiently investigating questions affecting, for the most part, the interests of the poor and the defenceless, points to a more cheering future. The Association is collecting from all quarters materials from which statesmen may occasionally borrow with the happiest effect, and the community at large may derive valuable assistance towards an enlightened discharge of its hitherto neglected obligations.

We have often thought that the religious public might usefully operate upon a more extended basis than it has been wont to recognise. In early times, the Churches paid not a little attention, and expended not a little substance, in alleviating or ameliorating the lot of the destitute and the distressed. They eschewed no sphere in which, no agency by which, man might be rescued from ignorance, vice, and misery. To some extent, this is true in the present day—but alas! to how small an extent! And yet the direct work which they have to perform would be incalculably aided by indirect means. Every earnest endeavour to make our laws, just, wise, equal, and readily accessible by all classes—to furnish the poor with comfortable dwelling-houses—to give them the means of healthful recreation—to encourage them in the formation of prudent, temperate, and self-denying habits—to educate their minds and nourish the health of their bodies—does something to remove out of their way some of the most insurmountable hindrances to the spread amongst them of religious truth. The Christianity which deems itself justified in neglecting the body, makes but scant progress in winning the soul. Religious society, as such, has felt its obligations in this matter of social reform far less acutely than it ought to have done—and hence, in a great degree, the prevalent indifference of the masses to our religious institutions. We rejoice to see such men as Lord Shaftesbury tracing out the intimate connexion which exists between secular and spiritual beneficence. We might, were we so disposed, quote words of our own, written several years ago, in which this connexion was insisted on as of high importance. But now that the noble lord, whose authority in all such matters is deservedly pre-eminent, has faithfully inculcated so obvious a truth, we are in hopes that it will find a ready response from the consciences of thousands.

We cannot, however, pass away from this subject without an admiring and cordial recognition of Lord Brougham's labours. What a wonderful old man he is, after all his political aberrations!

What freshness and elasticity he retains after such a life of toil as he has led! And how truly, we may almost say, how yearningly do his instincts and sympathies come back to those fields of philanthropy in which he gathered his earliest laurels! We can easily pardon what we are compelled at times to regard as the vagaries of the politician, for the sake of the genuine heartiness of the social reformer. May his old age be always green! May his years be long extended! And when he quits this sphere of intelligent activity, may he, besides leaving behind him a reputation which his "countrymen will not willingly let die," carry with him to a wider, purer, and diviner one, a life which shall find fuller and more joyous occupation in still nobler and more glorious duties!

THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE.

THE reply of the Emperor Napoleon to the equally fulsome and threatening address of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Bordeaux may be taken as a sign that the negotiations for secularising the Government of the Papal States have come to an end, and as a pledge that the master of the French garrison at Rome is no longer disposed to uphold the iniquities of priestly rule in Italy.

The circumstances under which these words were spoken enhance their importance. While the Legations were quietly organising their independence without hindrance from the French Government, the Duke de Grammont was pressing upon the Holy See the necessity of allowing to those provinces a separate and secular administration, and a secularisation of the rest of the Papal dominions. (The French Ambassador failed in extracting any tangible concessions, partly owing to the ascendancy of Cardinal Antonelli over the weak Pontiff, partly to the absolutist sentiments which have increasingly taken possession of Pius IX., but most of all, no doubt, to the hope that the outcry of Catholic Europe would alarm the protector of his Holiness. Could Louis Napoleon fail to listen to that priest party which had been one of the bulwarks of his throne? The Vatican therefore gave its response, not through the Cardinal Secretary, but by the mouths of the dignitaries of the Catholic Church in France, Belgium, and even Austria. Romanism put forth all its efforts and used all its organised machinery, to avert the dismemberment of the Papal territory. The French bishops from Orleans downwards issued their pastorals and protests against the act of "spoliation," and some of them did not hesitate to prophecy direful consequences to the Imperial régime, should the temporal possessions of the Pope be violated. The Archbishop of Bordeaux was the mouth-piece of these priestly protestors on the occasion of the Imperial visit. He took occasion to remind the Emperor of his former declaration in favour of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, and even to insinuate that faithfulness to "this Christian policy" "is perhaps the secret of the prosperity and the source of the glory of your reign."

The response of the "eldest son of the Church" to this sacerdotal appeal was a model of ingenuity and decision. True that "the temporal power of the Holy Father is not opposed to the liberty and independence of Italy." But all do not share that conviction. Meanwhile (such is the spirit of the reply) we must look the grave difficulties of the situation steadily in the face. There is something more pressing in hand than to procure a triumph for the son of "the immaculate patroness" in the person of his vicar. It is a time for faithful counsel to the Pontifical throne, not for renewed expressions of devotion. The day is not far distant when the French troops will evacuate Rome, "for Europe will not allow that the occupation of Rome by the French troops, which has lasted for ten years, should be prolonged indefinitely." And then comes the solemn question—"When our army shall be withdrawn what will it leave behind—anarchy, terror, or peace? These are questions the importance of which cannot escape anyone." The Emperor concludes by a solemn rebuke to the agitating bishops:—"But, believe me, in the times in which we live, in order to resolve these questions, it is necessary, instead of appealing to ardent passions, to search with calmness for the truth, to pray to Providence to enlighten both the people and the Sovereigns upon the wise exercise of their rights, as well as upon the extent of their duties." With what dismay must this Ultramontane prelate have heard the opinion of the Emperor, that the subjects of the Pope have rights to assert as well as duties to perform, and that even his Holiness "the Vicar of Christ," so far from being infallible, needs to be enlightened as to his duties. These words are a deathblow to the Papal assumption of absolute sovereignty.

In this memorable reply may be discerned indications that the Emperor is no longer the tool of the priestly power, and that, having used it for his own purposes, he is now strong enough to do without it. Never much ena-

moured with Ultramontanism, he is bold enough to rebuke its arrogance and suppress its protests. He refuses to be dictated to even by a powerful hierarchy that can wield great spiritual influence over the hearts of his subjects. The distinct repudiation of Papal infallibility, and the refusal to separate the duties of the Pope from his rights, is, perhaps, the most courageous act of Napoleon's reign. It is a revival of his earlier sentiments, before the cares of state devolved upon him,—sentiments which show that he was never well-fitted to become "the eldest son of the Church." In the second volume of his works occur these remarkable sentiments on "The Clergy and the State":—

The clergy will cease to be Ultramontane when they shall be obliged, as formerly, to distinguish themselves by learning, and to obtain their education from the same sources as the generality of citizens. Southern Germany, without contradiction, is the country in which the Roman Catholic clergy are the best instructed, the most tolerant, and the most liberal; and why are they so? Because the young men who in Germany devote themselves to the priesthood, learn theology in common with students destined for other professions. Instead of being from infancy sequestered from the world, and obtaining in ecclesiastical seminaries a spirit hostile to the society in the midst of which they have to live, they learn at an early age to be citizens before being priests. The consequence is that the German Catholic clergy are distinguished by great enlightenment and ardent patriotism. There are no sacrifices which they are not ready to make for the triumph of liberty, and for the independence of Germany. In their eyes, to be a priest is to teach morality and charity; to make common cause with all the oppressed; to preach justice and toleration; to predict the reign of equality; and to teach men that political redemption must follow religious liberty. Let the education of the clergy be the same in France as it is in Germany, and it will produce the same results.

What a satire is this language on the loud-mouthed assertions of the right of the Pope to oppress his unhappy subjects!

The Pope, indeed, appears to understand and mistrust his "eldest son." After protracted and delusive negotiations, he has fallen back upon his assumed right to that temporal power "full, entire, and uncontrolled," which, according to Dr. McHale, is "essential to the free exercise of his spiritual authority." He has retired from Rome to the congenial neighbourhood of the young Jesuit-instructed King of Naples. While he is slipping away from the Vatican, his subjects by the thousand indulge in public demonstrations in honour of the dismissed Sardinian Ambassador. Who will venture to predict when he will return to Rome, or whether it will ever again be his lot to be the temporal Sovereign of his rebellious provinces? Austria, defeated and bankrupt, is no longer able to take up the cause of the Vatican—the advance of the King of Naples to his aid would leave insurrection in the rear—and the small army of the Pope has so little taste for his service, that it is daily thinned by desertion. It is now in the power of the French Emperor to put the finishing stroke to the cause he has taken in hand. "I place my happiness and glory in the reconstitution of Italian nationality," is reported to have been his language at Biarritz. But the work can never be complete so long as French bayonets support the iniquities of the temporal government of the Pope, and any foreign Power has a pretext for interference in Italy.

COTTON GROWING IN JAMAICA.

An esteemed correspondent, writing from Kingston at the date of September 24, informs us that Jamaica is in a very depressed state. Many merchants had failed, the banks had become extremely stringent in their accommodations, and pressing in their demands, and money was exceedingly scarce. A number of estates were for sale, inasmuch that land was of scarcely more than nominal value.

Cotton had been grown on a small scale at Four-paths, Clarendon, by the agent of some Manchester gentlemen (Mr. P. Wakeford), and three bales were now awaiting shipment. A sample had been sent to Manchester, which was pronounced to be the very kind wanted, and very superior to the ordinary American cotton. Our correspondent states that he had been to look into the cause of the failure of an experiment made near Kingston, some years ago, by a Mr. John Gordon, lately dead. It appeared to him to have arisen from what our correspondent describes as little better than a continued course of mismanagement; to complete which a number of oxen and cows were allowed to graze in the fields, which had utterly destroyed the young trees. It appears that although a crop of cotton may be gathered within six months, that the tree does not come into full bearing until the second or third year. This shows how superior a country Jamaica must be for cotton-growing to the United States, where the frost destroys the trees in the winter. Long before the plant comes into full bearing it has to be supplied by fresh seed, and of course fresh ploughings and plant-

ing. It has also been ascertained by experiments that the cotton-tree has a long tap-root, sometimes extending to two and a-half feet. Deep ploughing is therefore indispensable to perfection, and of course deep drainage, otherwise the tree must fail when the root touches a wet, stiff soil. This is the case with the coffee-tree, which gives up bearing on some estates after a few years; whereas on others it will produce luxuriant crops after fifteen or twenty years, the reason being that when the tap-root reaches the stiff, wet clay it begins to decay. The Manchester people would do well to turn their attention to Jamaica in order to see if by a spirited, and therefore successful, example of high cultivation, aided by steam-power as applied to drainage, and pulverisation, they cannot convince the great landowners, such as Lord Howard de Walden, Lord Harewood, the Marquis of Chandos, Mr. Watson Taylor, Mr. Beckford, and others, that they might still obtain good incomes from their West India estates as cotton-fields. In the East Indies and Africa it may do very well to collect cotton from the small settlers, but what is requisite in Jamaica is to induce landowners and capitalists to engage in the work of restoring a value to their estates by the introduction, or rather restoration, of a kind of cultivation which the mass of the people, now they are free, and cannot be coerced to labour, would cheerfully and universally engage in. With a population of 380,000 souls, nearly all of whom are necessarily labourers on the soil, at least a million bales of cotton ought to be exported, and this would give new life to the country.

THE ELECTION COMMISSIONS.

After sitting eighteen days the Gloucester Commission was adjourned on Saturday for a week, the court in which they had held their sittings being required for the Gloucester Quarter Sessions. The Commissioners hoped to bring their proceedings to a close within a few days after they reassembled on the 22nd inst. In the course of the inquiry Sir A. CARDEN was examined. He admitted that he had paid 4,115*l.* in 1857, and 2,645*l.* in 1859. "After the disclosures made in that court, he was no longer of opinion that his last election was a pure one." "Did you not feel bound," said the Commissioner, "to inquire into this large expenditure?"—"Why inquire respecting the character of those about whom you have no doubt?" Sir MAURICE BERKELEY was examined. His evidence extended over many years. The gist of it was that he had always resisted and frustrated bribery, but that he believed a portion of the constituency of Gloucester, chiefly the old freemen, is corrupt. He recommends that punishment should reach the rich briber.

From the report of the Wakefield Commissions it appears that women were active bribers. The price of a vote ranged from 15*l.* to 50*l.* The bribing business was conducted openly. Witnesses declared Wakefield to be the most corrupt constituency in the kingdom. Bribers were called "sugar" and "pills." Mr. LEATHAM, the ousted member, explained how he had been treated. He entrusted his affairs to one Wainwright, who introduced him to Gilbert under the name of "Field." Wainwright got from him by instalments 3,200*l.* When Leatham, noticing "many strange things," asked for an explanation, Wainwright said—"You must leave this to me; and ask no questions. You must give me the command of another 1,000*l.*, though I don't think I shall want it."

"I was frequently told in the course of the election that I must not inquire about anything that was going on. I said there were many things going on in the election which were kept from me on a system which has since opened itself to me. By my present lights I can see very plainly that I was systematically kept in the dark all through."

The inquiry still continues. Mr. CHARLESWORTH, the Tory candidate, said he had "heard" that his expenses were 8,000*l.*

THE NORTHERN REFORM UNION AND REFORM.

The following address to the Radical Reformers of the United Kingdom has been published:—

Fellow Reformers,—According to the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, Parliamentary Reform has been a popular question in this country for the last twenty-five years; for the last sixteen years it has been a Parliamentary, and for the last ten years a Ministerial, question. Parliament after Parliament has been dissolved, and session after session has been prorogued, but the subject still remains where the Whig Reformers of 1832 left it. The members of the House of Commons, as a body, are indifferent, if not hostile, to any legislation on the matter; and if we except fifty members, we believe the remaining 600 would rejoice if it was abandoned altogether. Reform has, however, so interwoven itself with the leading questions of the day, that all the parties in the State are committed to legislate upon it. Each pretend to be desirous of carrying a satisfactory measure on this subject, but they, at the same time, avail themselves of every trifling excuse for indefinitely postponing it.

The Legislature correctly represents the opinions held by their constituents upon Reform. The electors, who are in earnest on its behalf, are proportionately not more numerous than are the thorough Reformers in Parliament. The middle classes possess the power, if

they choose to exercise it, of making the House of Commons extend the franchise to their industrial fellow-countrymen. The representation is in their hands. It is needless for them to talk of aristocratic domination as the chief obstacle to the extension of the suffrage. Aristocratic influence would be comparatively powerless in the House of Commons, if not for their help. Truth compels us to say that the present electors, as a body, are as selfish as ever the constituencies were before the passing of the Reform Bill; and it is their desire to retain possession of exclusive political power, that deters them from assisting to raise the working men from the condition of political Pariahs.

The indifference and hostility of the electoral body were never more clearly shown than during the exertions of Mr. Bright last autumn. In a series of masterly and eloquent addresses, he pleaded for Reform in most of the large towns of the empire. The support he received from the electors was out of all proportion to the efforts he made and the objects he sought. The local associations that sprung into existence in the towns he visited died out when he left; and the agitation he created subsided when he became silent.

We can understand "moderate Reformers" refusing to support our programme. They can urge against it the common-place objections usually raised against manhood suffrage. Such arguments cannot, however, be advanced against Mr. Bright's proposal, which is extremely moderate. Nor can any objection be found against him as their leader, as he is a man of undoubted integrity, and his abilities and courage have won for him the admiration of men of all parties.

We speak it, therefore, "more in sorrow than in anger," that from the body of those who now wield political power you can hope for little support. The unfranchised must work on the electors, as the present electors worked on the boroughmongers of past times.

Cordially co-operate with all who will support your demands. Oppose no honest measure of Reform, however moderate; but still firmly and persistently put your programme forward as the only sound one; and make it manifest, that while you do not oppose a moderate measure, you only accept it as an instalment of your just rights. That portion of the middle class who are opposed to you, from false fears of the revolutionary designs of working men, reason with, and in a respectable manner endeavour to convince them of the error of their opinions. But to those who oppose the enfranchisement of the people from selfishness, and who have forgotten that they won the suffrage for themselves by your help—under the promise that they would enfranchise you when they were brought within the pale of the constitution,—offer an unbroken and incessant resistance. Let them know that the means you used to help them to gain their political rights, you will use against them to win your own. Such men yield only to fear or compulsion. You are strong enough if you resolutely combine to compel them to listen to your demands. "Those who are not for you are against you." Organise and agitate!

The Parliament that granted the Reform Bill did not do so because of their belief in its justice, but because the Birmingham and Northern Political Unions had created such a public opinion out of doors, as it was not prudent to oppose further. The Parliament that repealed the Corn-laws did not do so because of being converted to Free-trade principles, but because they saw that famine in Ireland, and the Anti-Corn Law League, were producing a commotion that threatened, if not stayed, to sweep away all exclusive privileges, and to endanger the stability of the State. The people will never be enfranchised till they have, by organisation and agitation, brought a kindred influence to bear on the Legislature. In all such matters, our rulers yield only to the force of a public opinion that will not be trifled with. Next session, and perhaps the next, will pass away with results, so far as Reform is concerned, no better than the two last. Working men—if they want political power—must be determined to win it themselves.

The Northern Reform Union has now been in existence nearly two years. During that time it has held two hundred public meetings, sent eighty-five petitions to Parliament, circulated five hundred thousand tracts and pamphlets, and organised in the two counties of Durham and Northumberland a vigorous and flourishing association. The work we have marked out for ourselves, between now and the re-assembling of Parliament, comprises the holding of upwards of fifty public meetings, the collecting of one hundred petitions in favour of Manhood Suffrage and the Ballot, and the circulation of a million of tracts and other reform publications. Our organisation was never so compact and efficient as at present, and we appeal to our brother Radicals throughout the country to organise their respective districts, so that at the opening of next session we may be able to present a determined and united front to the opponents of the people's rights.

Depend upon it no Reform in the fiscal, ecclesiastical, or administrative departments of the State, can be complete or permanent unless the people have a proper control over their representatives. Reason, arguments, entreaties, the demands of millions, the material and moral interests of the empire,—all are as nothing to the party leader who has a well-disciplined battalion of votes ready to march into the lobby for the interests of faction, and not for the welfare of the nation. Parliamentary Reform! free, fair, and full representation! This is our demand. We must compel the governing classes to comply with it. Intelligence and morality cannot work out their legitimate ends by the rotten instrumentality of political favouritism. Boldly declare for right as right. Preach the great principles of political equality. Cast yourselves upon truth, and confidently abide the issue. The work may be slower than the impatience of our desires; but it will be sure, safe, and permanent.

By the order of the Council of the Northern Reform Union.

JOS. COWEN, Jun., Treasurer.
R. B. REED, Hon. Sec.

Northern Reform Union Office, 50, Grainger-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Oct. 11, 1859.

SPOTS ON THE SUN'S DISC.—A correspondent, writing from Bromley, in Kent, states that, at the present moment there are ten spots on the sun's disc, and that they may be observed with a telescope of moderate power.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE.

While at Bordeaux, the Cardinal-Archbishop presented the Emperor with a formal address, to which he returned a most important reply. We subjoin both documents in full :—

Sire,—The clergy of this diocese, speaking by me, is happy to renew to your Majesty the sincere homage of its respect and devotedness. It is with true French pride that we contemplate your Majesty, whose valiant sword has raised so high the glory of our country. It is with joy that it salutes the mother of the Prince Imperial, and the noble sovereign who so well combines firmness of mind with goodness of heart, and who in days of difficulty bore so nobly the weight of public cares.

Sire,—When, eight years ago, the town of Bordeaux received you with so much enthusiasm, the vault of our ancient basilica resounded with the acclamations of the crowd; we, my priests and I, were there, assisting with joy at what seemed to us the baptism of the new empire. We then prayed for him who had stayed the rising and swelling waves of revolution, and had secured on the brow of the church and priesthood the emblems of honour which men were trying to tear from it—for him who had inaugurated his great destinies by restoring his city, his people, and his temporal power in its integrity to the Vicar of Christ.

On this day, Sire, we pray again, and with yet more fervour, if that is possible, that God may give you the means, as he has given you the will, to remain faithful to this Christian policy, which draws blessings on your name, and is perhaps the secret of the prosperity and the source of the glory of your reign.

We pray with a confidence and hope which deplorable events and sacrilegious violence have not discouraged; and the ground of our hope, the realisation of which seems at this time so difficult, is, next to God, yourself, Sire, you who have been, and desire to be, the eldest son of the Church; you who have pronounced those memorable words—"The temporal sovereignty of the venerable head of the Church is as much bound up with the *état* of Catholicism as with the liberty and independence of Italy"—a noble thought, and in harmony with the sentiments professed by the august chief of your dynasty.

Yesterday, when your Majesty set foot for the first time in the beautiful city which has sprung up as if by enchantment on a spot formerly desolate—when your Majesty was seen kneeling in the as yet unfinished sanctuary—it seemed to all that the immaculate patroness of the spot covered you and your august consort, and your beloved son, with her maternal protection. You will discharge towards her a debt of gratitude in procuring a triumph for her Son in the person of his vicar. This triumph is worthy of you, Sire; it will put an end to the anxieties of the Catholic world, which will salute it with transport.

His Majesty replied :—

I thank your Eminence for the sentiments you have just expressed. Your Eminence does justice to my intentions without overlooking the difficulties which obstruct them, and show that you comprehend your high mission, when you seek to strengthen confidence rather than scatter vain alarms.

I thank you for having recalled my words to mind, for I have the firm hope that a new era of glory will arise for the Church, as soon as all share my conviction that the temporal power of the Holy Father is not opposed to the liberty and independence of Italy.

I cannot enter now into the explanations which the grave question you have raised would require. I will merely say, that the Government which was the means of restoring the Holy Father to the Pontifical throne will only give utterance to such respectful counsels as are dictated by sincere devotedness to the interests of his Holiness; but it cannot but be alarmed about the day, which is not far distant, when Rome will be evacuated by our troops. For Europe will not allow that the occupation of Rome by the French troops, which has lasted for ten years, should be prolonged indefinitely. When our army shall be withdrawn, what will it leave behind?—anarchy, terror, or peace? These are questions the importance of which cannot escape anyone. But, believe me, in the times in which we live, in order to resolve these questions, it is necessary, instead of appealing to ardent passions, to search with calmness for the truth, to pray to Providence to enlighten both the people and the sovereigns upon the wise exercise of their rights, as well as upon the extent of their duties.

I doubt not that your prayers and those of your clergy will continue to draw down the blessing of Heaven upon the Empress, my son, and me.

THE BISHOPS AND THEIR CRITIC.

The Archbishop of Tours has addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, communicating to them the allocation of the Pope in the Consistory of the 26th ult. He takes the opportunity of eulogising the sentiments expressed by some of the other French bishops on the present state of affairs connected with the Papal Government.

The Bishops of Nevers and of Evreux have addressed letters to the Bishop of Orleans, expressing their entire adhesion to the energetic protest which he had just published relative to the Papal Government.

M. About has published an answer to the tirade of the Bishop of Orleans full of cutting satire. He commences :—

I dwell, Monseigneur, with my mother and sister, in a little lonely house in the department of the Lower Rhine. Scandalous journals do not reach us. You will understand, therefore, that we receive neither the *Figaro* nor the *Univers*, nor the political charges of bishops. But an inhabitant of Saverne, who takes an interest in me, and does not like me to be abused, yesterday sent me a copy of your last pamphlet.

The letter concludes with the following sentences :—

Do not suppose, Monseigneur, that a sentiment of personal rancour has inspired these remarks. You have maltreated me, it is true, but in such good company that it was doing me much honour. I consent to remain till the end of my days in the category in which you have placed me, with the King of Sardinia and all the glorious chiefs of the Italian revolution. I even confess, between ourselves, that I did not know I should earn so much glory by pleading the cause of an oppressed people.

Perhaps you might have used more courteous expressions towards a polite and lettered man. For, after all, if, unfortunately, in fifteen or twenty years I found myself your neighbour at the French Academy, you would be forced either to quit the place or to admit that you had been too hasty. But religious polemics have their own usages. They have transferred to language the torches and racks they no longer dare to use in practical life. This I became aware of from the very first charge, I mean to say the first article, of your new friend, M. Veillot. When I was told that the *Père Duchêne* of the Church was about to declare war against me, I feared some serious objections to my theories, or some terrible refutation of the facts I cited, and already I prepared all the weapons of logic and of history. What simplicity! M. Veillot limited himself to abusing me, as you have done, Monseigneur, and to denouncing my book to the police; for it is much easier to ruin an editor than an argument, and no reply can be more telling than a seizure.

I kiss with respect your pastoral ring, and I bow myself humbly, Monseigneur, before the sacred character with which you are invested.

The *Univers* has been one of the most violent opponents of French policy in Italy, and one of the most unscrupulous supporters of Austria and the Pope. It has received an *avertissement* for an article on Cochiti-China. The *Ultra-montane* journal is extremely wrath at having to cease the publication of the circulars of the Bishops, and to abstain from all controversy and remark upon the subject. It then gives a list of seven prelates, headed by the name of Cardinal Bonold, Archbishop of Lyons, who had sent it their charges, and expresses a hope that the injunction is temporary.

The Emperor and the Empress of the French reached St. Cloud on Wednesday, at a late hour in the evening.

The *Pays* says :—"The court will go to Compiègne on the 1st of November. It is asserted that during the sojourn of the Emperor and the Empress there, the Emperor of Austria will pay a visit to their Majesties."

Lord Cowley and Count Kisseleff dined on Wednesday with Count Walewski, at Etolles. The Russian Minister has left for Warsaw, after having had an interview with the Emperor.

The Prince and Princess Metternich have arrived in Paris.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article signed by the Secretary Boniface, stating that the only question remaining to be settled at Zurich is the Lombard debt. The contracting Powers being agreed on all other points, the early signature of the treaty is expected, and the questions not settled at the Conference will be submitted to a Congress, the assembling of which all the European Powers are agreed upon.

The report that France claims 300,000,000*fr.*, as indemnity of war, from Piedmont is without foundation. The French Government having, however, made advances to Piedmont before and during the war, to the amount of 60,000,000*fr.* in arms, provisions, and money, now claims only reimbursement of that sum.

M. Arman, the celebrated shipbuilder of Bordeaux, who has just launched a gun-boat intended for the Imperial navy, has at present on the stocks an immense floating battery, of which the *Courrier de la Gironde* gives the following details :—"This vessel, which when sheathed with strong iron plates will have bulwarks not less than three feet in thickness, is entirely flat, may ascend the least navigable rivers, and resist the heaviest cannon. It is consequently easy to comprehend of what importance such vessels may be if an unexpected fatality should force us some day into a maritime war."

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says he has reason to believe that the French Government intend constructing a new fort and arsenal in the land-locked bay of Arcachon, a few miles north-west of Bordeaux. The Emperor spent some time inspecting the bay, which can afford secure anchorage for thirty sail of the line and 100 heavy corvettes. A French gunboat, built on the shores of the Mediterranean, is trying to make its way by the Languedoc Canal and the Garonne to the Atlantic. The object is to ascertain whether war vessels of small draught can proceed from one sea to the other, without passing under the guns of Gibraltar.

The *Pays* announces that Rear-Admiral Dupony has left for London on a special mission. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sardinia, General Dabormida, will proceed to London.

It is asserted that the treaty of peace will be signed at Zurich by the plenipotentiaries before Monday next. It is likewise stated all the Catholic Powers will be represented at the Congress which is to be held at Brussels.

SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

PARIS, Monday.

The treaty of peace between France and Austria has been signed to-day at Zurich.

ZURICH, Oct. 17.

All questions, including the monetary settlement, have now been definitively arranged by the Plenipotentiaries.

BELGIUM.

PROSPECTS OF THE PAPACY.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, Primate of Belgium, has published a pastoral letter to the clergy and faithful of his diocese, denouncing the attacks which are being made on the temporal power of the Pope. In the course of it the Prelate says :—

Evil is at its height in the unfortunate provinces of the Romagna. To the blackest ingratitude, the most perfidious hypocrisy, the most unjust accusations against legitimate authority, to violence towards the clergy and the faithful, and to sacrilege, perverse men have there added the most illegitimate usurpation of the sovereign power of the Holy Apostolic See. . . . You will easily understand, dear brethren, that there are now grave reasons why we pray you to offer up more fervent and unanimous prayers than you have yet done. Yes, pray with more earnestness than ever; multiply your fastings, alms, and other good works; receive the communion more frequently; attend as often as possible the holy sacrifice of the mass and evening prayer. In a word, spare no means calculated to calm the wrath of God, which has fallen on those Christian populations, and to obtain for the sorrowing heart of the Sovereign Pontiff the great consolation of seeing order.

THE PAPAL STATTS.

A *Turin* telegram says :—"Letters received from Rome state that his Holiness the Pope will have an interview at Castel Gandolfo with the King of Naples. It is asserted that his Holiness will prolong his stay at Castel Gandolfo, on account of the agitation reigning in Rome."

The following is a telegram from Rome of the 9th inst. :—"After the departure of the Pope a demonstration took place in honour of the Sardinian Ambassador, and a crowd of visitors, estimated at 10,000, called and left their cards at the Ambassador's residence. The French gendarmerie preserved order, but the effect of the demonstration was profound."

By way of Marseilles we have news from Rome to the 11th. The Sardinian Ambassador M. de Minerva left on the 9th, passing through a compact crowd, which remained silent, but exchanged with him repeated salutations. French and Pontifical gendarmes were placed on his line of road. The Duke of Grammont had been received by the Pope in a private audience, which lasted an hour and a-half. He also dined with the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli on Sunday. His Holiness was to leave on the 13th for Porto Anzio.

PARMA.

The following despatches have been received :—

PARMA, Wednesday Morning.

The Dictator Farini arrived here yesterday.

General Ribotti has been named commander of the troops.

Numerous arrests were made last night. The principal authors and accomplices in the late murder of Colonel Anviti are in the hands of justice. An energetic proclamation has been issued.

The city is tranquil, and the disarming of the populace has been ordered.

PARMA, Oct. 12.

Justice is being done for the murder of Count Anviti. The Dictator Farini arrived here yesterday. The town is surrounded by Modenese and Tuscan troops. The principal persons implicated in the assassination who had been imprisoned during the previous night will be submitted to the tribunals. Arrests continue to take place. A proclamation, severe but conciliatory, from the Dictator has been posted up. The town is tranquil.

PARMA, Oct. 13.

The National Guard and all classes of the townspeople are signing an address of thanks and adhesion to the Dictator Farini for the energetic measures he has recently taken. The conscription has ended very well, only two cases of non-compliance having occurred, and these in the province of Piacenza.

PARMA, Oct. 15.

Several *Turin* papers have stated that Parma has been occupied by Piedmontese troops: this assertion is without any foundation. Many fresh arrests have taken place here. General Ribotti has issued a proclamation in which it is forbidden for any one not belonging to the army to wear a military dress.

The *Daily News'* correspondent says :—"Anviti was a sanguinary instrument of the former despotic Government, and his death was the consequence, not so much of his being a reactionary spy as the indignation of the relatives of those whom he had put to death or imprisoned. It is said that he was pointed out to the mob by a brother of a man named Carini whom he had caused to be hung."

The *Times'* special correspondent reached Parma on the 8th. In describing the putting to death of Anviti, he says that that man and a brother lived for years in Parma as "professional spongers and blackguards, sharpers, and blacklegs;" that he was not allowed to volunteer into the national army in 1848, on account of his notoriously bad character; that the late duke (whose cruelties were punished by a violent death) made him a colonel; that Anviti was active in inflicting on political prisoners the bastinado, for which the populace never forgave him; that he had one Carini hanged on a charge of firing at him, which was believed to be wholly false; and that a poor barber who was a witness for Carini was arrested by his orders, and strangled in prison; and that on account of the popular hatred he was sent to Pontremoli, and thence to Piacenza, and committed offences in each place; till at length he disappeared with the Duchess during the late war.

A proclamation by General Farini has been posted up at Parma, wherein the crime recently committed at this place is vehemently branded. The proclamation states that Italy has risen, through the noble and devoted conduct of her sons, in the esteem of all civilised nations, and her public conscience insists upon satisfaction for this horrid deed, and if

shall be obtained. The Dictator says:—"I am invested by the people with the mission to protect its rights, and, before all, those of justice. The guilty shall be punished, and the name of Italy shall not be dishonoured. Citizens and National Guards, gather yourselves around me under the standards of civilisation and of Italy. The flag of Italy is always placed on the spot where men make sacrifice of their life, not where their honour is tarnished. The heart of Victor Emmanuel has been afflicted by this dreadful event. He is used to govern a people which sheds the blood of the enemy only on the battle-field, and which knows how to maintain liberty for itself, as well as to procure it for others, because it knows how to obey the laws of the country."

Another energetic proclamation in the same sense has been published by General Fanti.

CENTRAL ITALY.

The following address has been issued by General Garibaldi at Bologna:—

Army of Italy—Eleventh Division.

Soldiers!—The hour of a new struggle approaches. The enemy is threatening, and will perhaps attack us before many days are over. In addressing my old companions of Lombardy, I know I am not speaking to deaf men, and that it is enough to tell them that we are going to fight the enemies of Italy. I shall look to see you, then, firm in your ranks.

GARIBALDI.

Head-quarters, Bologna, Oct. 5, 1859.

It is reported that the Government of Sardinia has made use of the Parma outrage to induce the great Powers to permit the establishment of a regency under the Prince of Carignan in place of the provisional governments, arguing that a regular government could prevent acts like that at Parma. The report finds some corroboration in the *Indipendente* of Turin, which states that Prince Eugene of Carignan will probably be entrusted with the government of Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Romagna in the name of the King of Sardinia, until the Congress shall have decided the question of their future condition.

From what I hear in well-informed quarters, there is no doubt that the annexation to Piedmont of Parma and Piacenza has been decided upon by the Emperor. As for Modena, Tuscany, and the Legations, the case is altogether different, for I have reason to believe that the union will be obstinately opposed both at Paris and Vienna.—*Letter in Daily News.*

A telegram from Leghorn, received by a mercantile house in Manchester, says:—"Suspend all orders, as the Piedmontese tariff is put in execution here."

The *Tuscan Monitor* of the 8th is headed with the arms of Savoy.

A despatch from Florence says:—"The Grand Duke has written to his partisans to abstain from every attempt in favour of the re-establishment of his dynasty. The Provisional Government has diminished the tax on salt."

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.

The *Sentinella* of Brescia states that there are good reasons for believing that the Government is seriously considering the expediency of fortifying Brescia, Lonato, and Cremona, to guard against eventualities.

A despatch from Genoa of the 15th says:—"The King has arrived here, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the people. The town is decorated with flags. The Dowager Empress of Russia has also arrived here. The King conducted her Majesty to the residence assigned for her, the Royal Palace."

Count Cavour arrived at Turin on the 10th to act as President of the Committee on the Electoral Law, which was to meet on the following day.

NAPLES.

A letter from Naples states that the whole Neapolitan frontier is lined with troops, and the Montecassini fortified with cannon.

VENETIA.

The accounts that reach us from Venice are of a most deplorable nature. The emigration of every man of substance, of all the able-bodied youth, the alarm and distrust of all classes, the complete stoppage of all trade, and the sullen despair visible on every face, are only general symptoms. But one fact is more cogent than all—the city of Venice numbers (or did last year) 125,000 inhabitants; there are at this moment on the police lists, registered as paupers, beggars, and people dependent on public charity, no less than 45,000 of the whole number.—*Globe.*

A few days ago a wealthy gentleman, Alessandro de Marchi, died at Padua, leaving behind him two sons and three daughters. When the local judge opened his testament it was found that the Paduan gentleman had left his fortune to his natural heirs on the express condition that they should forfeit it if ever they accepted office under the Austrian Government, or should his daughters marry any person connected in whatever way with the loathsome foreign rule.

AUSTRIA.

An official notice has been given that the reserve military corps, which had been drawn for service during the war, will be dismissed, and that the tax exempting civilians from military duty will be re-instituted.

The high clergy in Austria are resolved not to be behind the clergy of France in their expressions of concern for the present position of the Pope. A pastoral on the subject, from the Cardinal Archbishop

of Vienna, was read on Sunday in all the churches of the diocese.

RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* announces the arrival on the 8th inst. of Schamyl at St. Petersburg. It says:—"Schamyl arrived here this morning by railway from Moscow. The celebrated Imam of the Caucasus is accompanied by his son and four Murides. He alighted at the Znamensky Hotel, facing the station. The time of the arrival of Schamyl not being known in the capital, there were but few persons assembled to see him. A few hours after his arrival he drove out in an open carriage, and paid visits to the principal military authorities. He then drove along the principal quays and squares. Schamyl will remain a few days at St. Petersburg. It is said he will then join his wife at Kalouga."

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 3rd inst., says:

I have just been informed that the Emperor has telegraphed to his ambassadors at Paris, London, and Berlin to join him at Warsaw on the 15th of October. This news has created some sensation and much conjecture.

A telegram from Vienna, dated on the evening of the 10th inst., announces the departure of M. de Balabine, the Russian Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, for Warsaw.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 3rd inst., states that a shipbuilder in that city is to construct by next spring fifteen screw steamers, intended for the navigation of the Neva. Steam navigation on that river is being considerably developed.

It is stated that, notwithstanding the capture of Schamyl, the Caucasus is far from being entirely subdued. The *Invalide Russe* announces that the mountaineers have another chief, named Mahomed Amin, not less intrepid and fanatical than Schamyl, and who may still resist one or two winters. The Russian army in the Caucasus, which comprises 60,000 men, cannot be reduced for some time to come.

SPAIN.

The *Pays* gives the important intelligence that the Spanish Government has consented to extend for a very short period, and for the last time, the time for compliance by the Emperor of Morocco with its ultimatum, which time expired at midnight on Saturday. Coupling this news with the statement in a Madrid telegram of Saturday, that a peaceable solution was expected, it is permissible to hope that the intervention of England with the object of preventing the war may be successful.

Arrangements were being made for laying down an electric cable between Algiers and Ceuta.

MOROCCO.

The *Espana* has accounts from Tangier to the effect that Mr. Drummond Hay, the English Consul-General, while riding in the town a few days before, saw a Moor take aim at him with a gun, but that he rushed on the man, disarmed him, and made him a prisoner; also that two days before this event the secretary to the English Consulate in the same town was fired at, but not hit.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople have been received to the 3rd inst. Additional discoveries have been made concerning the conspiracy, and it is asserted that incendiary machines have been discovered, which were destined to burn the European quarter of the town. The ambassadors had held deliberations what measures should be recommended for public safety. Two of the conspirators brought before the Sultan proclaimed boldly the public wrongs they conspired to redress, and accused the Government of wasteful extravagance, of which the people and the army were the victims. The Grand Vizier had offered his resignation, but it had been refused; but evident disunion reigned among the Ministry, and the fact of a dissolution seemed inevitable. One year's pay is now due to the troops in Asia and the Roumelia.

A new loan had been contracted under very heavy conditions.

Prince Alfred had replied to the invitation of the Sultan that he would visit Constantinople.

The Emperor of Russia would arrive at Odessa on the 17th inst.

The emigration of the Circassians had become enormous.

TUNIS.

The Malta newspapers state that scenes of fanaticism were enacted on the occasion of the obsequies of the Bey of Tunis. The Moors assailed and stoned the Jews, wounding many of them, some mortally. Some Christians were also wounded. A Minister of the new Bey came to the rescue, striking and killing with his sabre some of the culprits on the spot, and caused thirty of the Mussulmans to be arrested. Tranquillity now prevails.

AMERICA.

A Washington despatch of the 1st inst. says:—"Lord Lyons had a protracted interview with the Secretary of State to-day. The English Government has not yet made known its views to our Government respecting the San Juan affair. Until that is done, of course, the Administration will not move in the matter. The next arrival from Europe will probably bring something from her Majesty's Government in regard to the matter."

Despatches had been received at the Department of State in Washington from Mr. Campbell, Boundary Commissioner at San Juan. He reported every-

thing quiet, and did not apprehend any further difficulty or fighting. He announced that negotiations were broken off between him and the English commissioner.

From British Columbia we learn that a council of war had been held at Government-house, Vancouver's Island, a few days before the steamer left, to take into consideration the difficulties growing out of the occupation of the island of San Juan by American troops, the final result being to await orders from the Home Government. In the meantime the Americans remained in quiet possession of the island. They were erecting winter quarters, and extending their line of fortifications. A number of sappers, with large quantities of stores, ammunition, &c., had been landed. Already a brisk business was springing up. Her Majesty's steamer *Satellite* was in the harbor.

General Walker, the filibuster, accompanied by some 200 or 300 men, had again sailed in the steamer *Philadelphia* from New Orleans, on a filibustering expedition against Nicaragua. The vessel was ostensibly bound for the Chiriqui gold diggings, but there was no doubt as to what her real mission was. A custom-house clearance had been refused to the vessel, and she left Berwick's Bay, below New Orleans, on the morning of the 4th without one.

Late accounts from Mexico confirmed the report of the defeat of the Liberals under General Degollado at Leon by General Woll. Miramon had revived the decree prohibiting foreigners entering the country with arms under pain of death. It was reported that Alvarez was preparing to march upon the capital with a large force.

WESTERN AFRICA.

The *West African Herald* of August 19, states that the *Sunbeam* and *Rainbow*, after coming down from the Niger, returned on the 25th ult. The *Rainbow* had brought down a quantity of oil, which has been transhipped on board the *Ethiophe* while she was staying at Bonny.

At Bonny the natives have recently killed and eaten four men, prisoners they had captured from the interior. On the 27th ult., four men, belonging to one of the ships, were drowned while coming in for the pilot. A fifth man was saved after being twenty-one hours in the water.

On the 10th inst. a canoe was capsized crossing Lagos bar, and two white men (names not ascertained) and a coloured lady from Sierra Leone drowned. Another more terrible accident has since happened in the same place. Lieutenant Hope, R.N., commanding her Majesty's steam-ship *Brune*, the second master of that ship, the gunner's assistant, with fifteen Kroomen, were all lost by the canoe which carried them swamping as it crossed the bar.

The ravages of the yellow fever at Sierra Leone had very much subsided, after sweeping away nearly one-half of the European population of the colony.

INDIA.

We learn from Calcutta, under date Sept. 9, that the income-tax had passed through a second reading. The discharged troops were arriving at Calcutta, and shipped off as fast as supplies could be obtained. A battery of nine guns had been erected to command the river entrance of Rangoon.

There had been a disturbance in Central India, at Mundleecer, which is said to have been caused by the rebel chief, the Delhi Prince Feroze Shah. He is reported to have made an attack on the station, releasing no less than 700 men confined in the gaol at that station. Captain Hawes, the recently appointed political agent, was killed. A force has been ordered from Bombay. "It is not impossible," says a local paper, "but that a few raids of the same kind may occur on the frontier of Oude, where the Nana, Bala Rao, and the Begum continue to find a refuge with numerous followers. This is the only vitality remaining in the rebellion, and which would have been ended ere now but for the duplicity of Jung Bahadoor."

CHINA.

The following is from the summary of the *Overland China Mail*:—

From the north of China we have the important intelligence that Mr. Ward, the American Minister, has been courteously received by the Chinese authorities, and has entered Peking, where he was to exchange the ratified treaties. An officer who accompanied him a portion of the way, says that "the Chinese authorities were very polite and condescending," and that they asserted their Government was prepared and anxious to receive all the Ministers in a peaceful and courteous manner.

It is rumoured that the Chinese fought so well at the Taku Forts because Senn-ko-lin-sin, the Mongol prince, enclosed the forts completely by the triple ditch which foiled our landing party, and then drawing up the bridges, gave the garrison no means of escape. Court-martials have been held on Commander Wodehouse and the officers and crew of her Majesty's despatch-boat *Cormorant*, on Lieutenant W. H. Jones and the officers and crew of the *Lee*, and on Lieutenant A. E. Douglas with the officers and crew of the *Plover*, which three vessels were entirely lost in the engagement at Taku. All of them were acquitted.

It is rumoured, but on no good authority, that the Russians exchanged ratifications with the Chinese more than two months ago. General Mouravieff, the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, has paid a visit to the mouth of the Peiho, and was about to be followed there by no less than four Russian gun-boats. It was not known what was the object of assembling so large a force at the mouth of the Peiho, as he appeared to be on good terms with the Chinese authorities.

We mentioned in our last overland issue that there had been some rioting at Shanghai, ostensibly on account of the kidnapping of coolies, and that Mr. Lay, the head of the Chinese Customs Service, had been severely

wounded. Mr. Lay, we are glad to hear, is in a fair way of recovery; and the riot, like many other matters in China, has been made much more of than it deserves. Even the *North China Herald* admits of the alleged kidnapping, that, "considering the ventilation it has received, there perhaps never was a case in which the anticipation of important discoveries has been so completely disappointed, or in which charges that first were accepted as scarcely needing further demonstration, are shown to have been advanced on no evidence worth sending to a jury." That is a somewhat grandiloquent way of stating that the evidence of kidnapping was not sufficient to induce an intelligent jury to hang a cat; and that many of the coolies who were released from the ship *Gertrude* by the French Minister, in obedience to what he calls the "*sentiment publique*," were immediately desirous of entering on a re-engagement, while hardly any Shanghai men were found among the number.

Two engineers proceeded on the 22nd July to Peking, to make preparation for the telegraphic line from that place to the Russian territories.

JAPAN.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* writes as follows from Kanagawa, Bay of Yeddo, under date, July 12:—

There are eight foreign vessels here and one on shore, which all came in the first days after the date fixed for the opening of the port, the 1st of July; but a sudden change in the currency by a new Japanese coinage which undertakes to reduce the dollar two-thirds in value, and consequently threatens a tax of 200 per cent. on all foreign trade, added to a strong difference of opinion between the diplomatic agents and the Japanese authorities as to the eligibility of a site fixed upon upon by the latter for the location of foreigners, all combined to make trade for the moment an impossibility. In the meantime, it is satisfactory to know that the ratifications of the treaty have been exchanged in all honour and state. The treaty bearing the Queen's ratification was carried in procession yesterday through the city to the Foreign Minister's residence, surrounded by a guard of marines and blue jackets, and followed by a large cortege of officers on horseback, with the consul-general at their head. It was a bright summer day, rather too hot for so long a march, some four miles in the glare of the sunshine, but it was worth the chance of a *coup de soleil* to see it take its way through the great thoroughfares of the commercial quarter, lined by thousands of wondering Japanese. Such a sight had never been seen in Yeddo since Dairi or Leogu had sat on their thrones. On it wended its way through the orderly crowd, preceded by the standard bearer with his symbol of office and imperial authority, and the ward keepers at each side keep order, jingling their iron staves with metal rings. Every eye is eagerly fixed on the canopy dressed with flags and evergreens—inquiring of each other what new thing this might be in their history, since such honours were paid in the City of the Tycoon. On, over broad moat and through the massive gates in the outer line of the official quarter, armed men and cortege pursue their way, no stop or hindrance offered. The Daimio's palaces are on either hand, and their retainers now form the crowd. The second moat and bridge is gained, and the inner encinte entered, within which stands the palace of the Tycoon—guarded by yet another moat and wall—and thus to the official residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. There the exchange was appointed to take place, and about three o'clock signals were seen in rapid succession down the streets of Yeddo, from ward to ward, made by the dropping of a fan-like flag; and in a minute and a half it is reported the last flag waved from the outer battery in the harbour—the concerted signal to the *Sampson* that the exchange of the ratifications had been concluded, and a royal salute marked the closing act of the ceremony.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The *Progreso* of Genoa was seized on the 6th for publishing a letter by Mazzini.

A private letter from Smyrna announces the arrival of her Majesty's steam-frigate *Euryalus* with Prince Alfred on board.

M. Guizot has left Val Richer to pass a short time at the Chateau of Lagrange, near Bordeaux, the seat of Count Duchatel.

The banking-house of Noceda Barocco, at Milan, has subscribed 100,000*l.* towards Garibaldi's fund for purchasing muskets.

Advices from Alexandria to the 9th inst. state that the works of the Suez Canal have been entirely discontinued. The note from the Grand Vizier to the Viceroy of Egypt reserves to the Sultan the right of deciding the question of constructing the canal.

It having been rumoured that Cicciacchio, the Roman Tribune of 1848, and his two sons, were living somewhere in the Crimea, where they had set up an eating-house, Garibaldi has written to the Italian journals in order to inquire whether that statement was true.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

THE QUEEN AT LOCH KATRINE.

On Thursday, at nine a.m., the Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, left Balmoral for the South. They reached Edinburgh at about half-past six, stopping at Holyrood for the night. Her Majesty, as well as all the members of the Royal family, appeared to be in excellent health and spirits; and the Queen and the Princess Alice wore shawls of Royal Stuart tartan.

On Friday, at ten o'clock, the Queen, Prince Consort, and Princesses Alice and Helena left Edinburgh to visit the Trossachs and Loch Katrine, and open the new Glasgow waterworks. The day was dull, with frequent rain, and the beautiful scenery of the district was half-enveloped in the mountain mists, but the Royal party nevertheless seemed greatly to enjoy the visit. The ceremony of

opening the aqueduct which is to convey the water of Loch Katrine to Glasgow, a distance of thirty-seven miles, passed off well in presence of a large concourse. Her Majesty reached the tunnel upon the Loch a little after two o'clock. She was accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle, and was received by the Lord Provost and magistrates of Glasgow, the Dukes of Montrose and Atholl, the Earl of Mansfield, &c.

The Secretary to the Water Commission read an address from the Corporation, to which the Queen made the following reply:—

I accept with great satisfaction your loyal and affectionate address, and thank you sincerely for the expression of your attachment to my throne and person, and for the cordial welcome with which you have received me.

It is with much gratification that I avail myself of this opportunity of inaugurating a work which, both in its conception and its execution, reflects so much credit upon its promoters, and is calculated to improve the health and comfort of the vast population which is rapidly increasing round the great centre of manufacturing industry in Scotland. Such a work is worthy of the spirit of enterprise and the philanthropy of Glasgow, and I trust that it will be blessed with complete success. I desire that you will convey to the great community which you represent my earnest wishes for their continual prosperity and happiness.

After prayer had been offered up by the Rev. Dr. Craik, one of the city clergymen, her Majesty touched the tap which admitted the waters of Loch Katrine to the tunnel; and the signal of the completion of the work having been made by telegraph wire, the guns of Edinburgh and Stirling Castles, and of the battery of the Trossachs, announced the gratifying fact, while to the citizens of Glasgow the news was communicated by the ringing of the bells. The event, of course, treated in those around a thrill of great delight, and as her Majesty declared the waterworks open a loud huzza burst forth on every side.

It rained very fiercely except during the performance of the ceremony. Her Majesty returned to Holyrood about seven o'clock.

ROYAL VISIT TO BANGOR.

On Saturday, her Majesty and family left Edinburgh about nine. They proceeded westwards through the Edinburgh station, and two miles west of the city passed on from the Edinburgh and Glasgow to the Caledonian line, the Royal party proceeding en route to Penrhyn Castle, North Wales.

The Queen and Royal party arrived at Bangor, on Saturday evening; and by a few minutes after six o'clock they had passed through the town and had alighted at Penrhyn Castle, the seat of Colonel the Hon. Douglas Pennant, M.P., for Carnarvonshire. Bangor was decorated with a profusion of flags, and banners, national, emblematical, enigmatical, and indescribable, flaunted in the breeze, and served capitably to set off the foliage below. The inscriptions were numerous. At the station her Majesty, who appeared to be in most excellent health and spirits, exchanged a few words with her gallant host, and then proceeded to the carriage in waiting; the guard of honour presenting arms and the band playing the National Anthem. Her Majesty wore a plaid silk dress, a plaid shawl, and a white silk bonnet. A lady critic settled that the dress was "Stuart" and the shawl "tartan." The Royal cortege, comprising a barouche, a britchka, and an open carriage, swept at a rapid pace down the incline from the station, escorted by only a few of the Yeomanry Cavalry; and the passage through the town was also effected at a quick pace. The cheering was vociferous along the route. No less warm was the greeting of a numerous body of stalwart fellows, ranged along the drive inside the lodge, workmen from the Penrhyn slate quarries and other establishments of Colonel Pennant. The members of friendly and benefit societies in Bangor and the neighbourhood—including Odd Fellows, Rechabites, Foresters, &c., each with sashes or some other distinctive mark—also lined the road at various points. Penrhyn Castle is almost entirely a modern building, or rather a reconstruction. It is regarded by architects as the most perfect sample we have of the style of work done by our ancestors, in the later Norman period, when they set about erecting one of their defensible castellated palaces. The apartments occupied by her Majesty are all in the Keep Tower, and the whole suite has been re-furnished specially. Amongst the guests was Lord Derby. Two of the gallant host's daughters were at the castle; the younger members of the family being at the Penrhyn Arms Hotel. The rejoicings at Bangor were spiritedly kept up during the evening; the illuminations in gas and oil, with Chinese lanterns added, being numerous and good. On Sunday the Queen and the other members of the family attended divine service in the private chapel at the castle. The chapel is small, but very beautifully finished. A powerful harmonium was placed in a small gallery over the doorway; and a good choir of singers was obtained from Llandegai church. It was a full service, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Bangor.

On Friday, the Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel the Hon. R. Bruce and Major Teesdale, left Holyrood for London. He arrived at Buckingham Palace at twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock. On Monday afternoon he arrived at Oxford. The attendance at the station was most numerous, and his Royal Highness was welcomed by a burst of applause. At Frewin Hall a deputation from the city presented him with an address.

At five o'clock his Royal Highness proceeded to Christ Church, in company with his private tutor, Mr. Herbert Fisher, the Hon. Colonel Bruce, and Major Teesdale. The ceremony of entering having been concluded, his Royal Highness (who was several times vociferously cheered by the undergraduates) walked to the Vice-Chancellor's residence, facing Christ Church, and was duly matriculated a member of that society by the Vice-Chancellor.

The Marquis d'Azeglio arrived at the Sardinian Legation on Friday, from Paris, after a temporary leave of absence.

Dr. Jenne, Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, has been re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street. It was attended by Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Sir Charles Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Somerset, Sir George Grey, and the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers. A second Council was held on Monday, when the Earl of Elgin and Mr. Milner Gibson were also present.

A letter has been received by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh from Sir David Brewster, accepting the office of Principal of the University there, conferred on him by the Town Council. This acceptance vacates the Principalship of St. Leonard's College, St. Andrew's; the most favoured candidate for which appointment is Mr. G. L. Craik, Professor in the Queen's College, Belfast, and the author of several excellent works on English literature and English history, which have earned for him a well-deserved literary reputation.

Lord John Russell will lay the foundation-stone of the Bangor Normal College about the 15th of next month.

A new War-office circular on volunteer corps announces an increased issue of Enfield rifles to the corps, raising the aggregate issue to fifty per cent. on the effective strength of the force.

The inquiry into the accident which happened to the Express Jersey steamer has resulted in a verdict of censure upon the captain.

The Forbes Mackenzie Commission has held its final sitting, at Edinburgh, having examined upwards of 750 witnesses.

Mr. Cobden, M.P., left England on Monday, to join his family in Paris, where it is his intention to pass a portion of the ensuing season.

Lord Brougham left Halifax on Sunday afternoon for Preston, and thence to Brougham Hall, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company having gratuitously placed a special train at his lordship's disposal. On Saturday the noble lord visited the extensive carpet works of the Messrs. Crossley, in company with the Earl of Shaftesbury, and on Sunday morning their lordships attended Divine service at the Square (Independent) Church. During their stay in Halifax the two noblemen were the guests of Mr. Crossley, M.P.

Miscellaneous News.

POISONOUS SWEETMEATS sold at Northtawton North Devon, have been well-nigh fatal to six children of the place, who ate some called "birds' nests." The remaining stock of the dealer has been seized by the police.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The session 1859-60 of this college was opened on Wednesday last by an address from Professor Newman, M.A., in the relation of Liberal Knowledge to Professional Life.

THE WRECK OF THE ALMA.—The inquiry into the cause of the wreck of the Alma has terminated. Mr. Traill and Captain Walker exonerate Captain Henry, and lay the blame upon Mr. Davis, the chief officer, who did not alter his course sufficiently at the proper time. Captain Henry, it will be remembered, was ill at the time.

THE CHARTERHOUSE BRETHREN.—The Reviving Barrister for Finsbury has struck off the whole of the Charterhouse brethren, eighty in number, from the voting list, on the ground that they "cannot let their houses in the whole or in part, nor even receive inmates or guests therein, except with the assent of their superiors."

THE DOON MURDER.—The O'Briens, against whom a rather strong presumptive case existed, have, after several examinations, been discharged from custody. Our correspondent says that "nearly all the witnesses against the prisoners have been evidently suffering under intimidation, and have given their testimony with anything but the appearance of candour."

THE NEW INCOME-TAX.—On Monday the 10th inst., the new Income-tax became payable, and few persons are inclined to understand what it means. On that day (as we have already explained) the whole additional duty of 4*d.* in the pound was due, and 2*d.* for the half-year tax. On incomes under 150*l.* the new duty is only 1*d.*, which with the 2*d.* for the half-year is also now payable.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON ON CHINA.—The annual meeting of the Worcestershire Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday. Sir J. Pakington, in responding on behalf of the navy, said that whatever might have been the cause of the great and unfortunate disaster at the mouth of the Peiho—whether or not mistakes had been committed, and if so by whom—all parties, and the great mass of the British public, would be of opinion that any defeat of British arms was a thing that must be redressed.

(Cheers.) We could not afford to have our prestige impaired, nor our power doubted, and he believed that the general feeling of the public would be that the unfortunate disaster must in some way or other be redressed. The right hon. gentleman then highly eulogised the bravery and skill of Admiral Hope, whom he said he had appointed.

REPRESENTATION OF WHITEBY.—The contest for Whiteby, arising through the death of Mr. Stephenson, promises to be a sharp one. Mr. Chapman, Chairman of Lloyds', is in the field as a Tory, and so is Mr. George Hudson. The Liberal candidate will be Mr. Thompson, the chairman of the North Eastern Railway. Though Mr. Thompson's opinions are moderate, it is believed he will be supported by the united strength of the Liberal party.

EVENING CLASSES.—At the late meeting of the British Association, papers were contributed to the chemical section by four young men who attend the evening classes of practical chemistry in the Museum of Irish Industry. This is a very encouraging fact for the friends of adult education; it shows that under unfavourable circumstances as regards time, much more can be accomplished than the most sanguine once ventured to anticipate; it also shows how valuable are proper direction and supervision to the efforts made by the young in the way of self-improvement.

MR. ERNEST JONES A BANKRUPT.—At the London Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday, before Mr. Commissioner Evans, an adjudication of bankruptcy was made against Ernest Charles Jones, described as a printer and publisher of the *Cabinet* newspaper, of Exeter-street, Strand, and of Cambridge-place, Victoria-road, Kensington. The petitioning creditor is Mr. Fesenmeyer, solicitor. The bankrupt surrendered, and obtained protection. The petition was balloted to Mr. Commissioner Evans, and Mr. Johnson is the official assignee.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF SNAKES.—At Bourton-on-the-Water, a few days since, in the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Powell and family, of Cold Aston, who had left home to enjoy the sea-breeze, the labourers engaged on the farm, while removing a heap of manure, were astonished to find a large quantity of snakes in it. They succeeded in killing no less than seventy. It is supposed that the mildness of the season, and the heat of the manure, caused so many to generate in so short a time, the heap not being of more than a six months' collection.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS TELEGRAPH.—This telegraph is now again in perfect working order, the repairs of the cable between Jersey and Guernsey, which had become damaged, having been completed on Monday morning. The great wire was discovered about three-quarters of a mile out, at the thick shore end of the original cable, by abrasion on the rocks. Six hundred yards of the extra thick cable have been added to the original, extending it more than a mile into the sea. The course now taken is considerably to the eastward of the former position, and is now on sandy ground, avoiding the rocks between Plemont and the Paternosters.

STATUE TO GENERAL NEILL.—The inauguration of the statue in honour of the late Brigadier Neill took place on Tuesday, at Ayr. The figure is of colossal size, ten feet high, and stands upon a pedestal of Dalbeattie granite, twelve feet high. The incident depicted by the artist is that which occurred at the railway station at Hawraw. General Neill and the Fusiliers were about to proceed to quell the mutiny at Benares. A portion of the regiment not having arrived when the train was about to start, the railway official insisted on it proceeding without them, but General Neill immediately and on the spot had him arrested; the soldiers coming up shortly afterward, the Fusiliers started for the scene of danger, and, under their great commander, speedily restored the disturbed district to tranquillity.

LORD BROUGHAM AT SHEFFIELD.—It having been announced that Lord Brougham would be in Sheffield on Thursday, to attend the annual meeting of the friends of the ragged schools, some thousands of persons assembled at the station, and lined the roads. Opposite to the Angel Hotel his lordship briefly addressed the assembly, remarking that he was reminded of his candidature for the county in 1829, on the same principles which he still held. At Mr. Hoole's residence the Rev. Dr. Loxton and seven other Nonconformist ministers waited on his lordship with an address, which was suitably responded to. After luncheon, an address was presented to his lordship by the Mayor, on behalf of the corporation of Sheffield, which was also acknowledged at considerable length. At two o'clock the annual meeting of the ragged schools was held, under the presidency of Lord Brougham, who delivered an interesting address.

FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—On the return of the Liverpool gentlemen who formed the deputation to the Bradford gathering of the Social Science Association, a portion of them attended a hastily convened meeting, at Newall's-buildings, Manchester, on Wednesday. The gentlemen who represented the financial reformers were Messrs. J. R. Jeffery, L. Heyworth, and C. E. Macqueen, the secretary of the association. Sir Elkanah Armitage was called to the chair. Messrs. James Sidebottom, George Wilson, S. P. Robinson, James Hurst, Samuel Pope, Dr. Watts, and Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, representing the Northern Reform Union, and others were present. The object of the conference was to consider whether some plan of united action could not be devised by which the Manchester and Newcastle Parliamentary Reformers could more thoroughly co-operate with the Liverpool Financial Reform Association. After a

lengthened conversation, the desirability of united action was admitted by all, and a determination was expressed to urge upon their respective bodies the necessity of a vigorous agitation both for Parliamentary and Financial Reform between now and the re-assembling of Parliament. Mr. Jeffery promised, at the request of several gentlemen, that at the great meeting of the Lancashire Reformers' Union, which is to be held in the Free-trade Hall on the 28th instant, either Mr. Robertson Gladstone or himself, or both, should attend to explain the principles of their association, and to urge upon the members the necessity of united action for those two most important objects—that the labouring man should not only have a vote, but should also be able to purchase his articles of consumption without the intervention of customs or excise duties.

THE STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.—Although the negotiations for the settlement of the differences between the master-builders and their workmen unfortunately proved abortive, and the strike still continues, there is a prospect of its wearing itself out, for both masters and men are become tired of their inaction. The former are gradually giving way, and opening their yards without asking the men to subscribe to the document, and, on the other hand, the labourers are getting discontented at the smallness of their weekly allowance. The dividends paid on Monday were 12s. to the skilled and 8s. to unskilled workmen formerly in Messrs. Trollope's employment. In addition, there was distributed among 700 non-society labourers at the Mitre, in St. Martin's-lane, 105*l*. The general result of all is that that the sum of 1,098*l*. 5s. was distributed amongst 6,079 men as compared with the amount of 1,209*l*. paid last week to 5,786 men. This disparity is to be accounted for by the fact that many men who were engaged on job work for the masters have been called off those jobs.

SCANDALOUS OUTRAGE.—On Sunday morning last a most disgraceful occurrence took place at Hope Chapel, Devonport, and we trust that the person guilty of the outrage may yet be discovered. The Rev. Thomas Horton, the pastor, had read the last verse of the hymn after the sermon, and the congregation were singing it. He was still standing in the pulpit when a stone was thrown through the window at his back. The broken glass struck him and fell at his feet, the stone passed and fell on the right side of the pulpit, happily injuring no one. Persons went out immediately, but no one was in the lane at the back, and the police are satisfied that the stone was thrown from the barracks. It must have been thrown with great force, for there is an outside curtain to modify the light, and though this is the first time that the congregation had been so disturbed while at worship, this is the eighth pane of glass that has been broken in the elegant window, and from pure mischief, within the last month. There is no doubt that if the stone had struck Mr. Horton it must have done him considerable injury. —*Plymouth Journal*.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FRATERNISATION.—At the annual dinner given by the Mayor of Great Yarmouth, on Thursday evening, one of the guests was Captain Lemosey, of the French aviso Galilee, now lying off the coast. One of the toasts proposed by the Mayor was the health of his Majesty Napoleon III., and Captain Lemosey, in responding to the toast, reciprocated the desire expressed that England and France might long remain united. The two nations were in close alliance during the Russian war, and he was glad there was as good a prospect of their being united in the Chinese war. For his own part, he could see no reasons for hatred, but, on the contrary, many for friendship. The gallant Captain's observations were warmly applauded, and were endorsed by Mr. Howes, M.P., Sir E. H. K. Lacoe, M.P., and Sir H. J. Stracey, M.P., who afterwards addressed the company. The latter hon. baronet added that an adequate force had not been sent up the Peiho on the occasion of the late disaster on that river, and he hoped that in the new alliance with France, of which he was glad to hear the French officer speak so warmly, a well organised expedition would be despatched.

Literature.

Ten Years of Preacher-Life. Chapters from an Autobiography. By W. H. MILBURN. With Introduction by Rev. W. ARTHUR, A.M. London: S. Low, Son and Co.

"THE Blind Preacher," Chaplain to the United States Congress, and author of "The Rifle, Axe, and Saddle-bags," has become tolerably well known to the Christian people of England as well as of America. There are specialities enough in such a life as his, to give a varied interest to an autobiographical volume like this, although thirty-six is an early age for a man to be writing his own life, and "ten years of preacher-life," but a brief time of ministerial labour to be put on record for the world's information or improvement. But the fact is, that it is not to its religious character or to its representation of the peculiar features of a preacher's life, that the book will owe its acceptance with the public; but partly to the singular circumstances of its production, and partly to its lively pictures of men and things in America—in the capital, on the prairie, and in the South. It is not, in a literary point of view, a good book;—it has that sort of luxuriance which is generally exhibited only by the very young in literature;

and that immaturity of judgment, in matters that may be easily tested, which shakes one's confidence somewhat in opinions given respecting persons and facts that we know only through the author's report. But it is to be remembered, and is to be pleaded in excuse both for literary and mental defect, that these sketches have been dictated, not written; and belong to the "curiosities of literature" rather than to its higher treasures. Mr. Milburn, indeed, makes Longfellow responsible for the suggestion of the book; and Prescott for enforcing it. But, we fancy they must have desired a different and a better book:—one in which the education of the senses and the intellect of a man virtually blind should become known to us; and that which belongs to his most personal history be prominent, rather than descriptions of scenery and things with which he has made acquaintance through the eyes and tongues of others, and which it is only curious and clever that he should indulge in. However, we take what Mr. Milburn has been pleased to give us with cheerful good will; as a unique and amusing book, racy of the soil and the people to which this mainly Methodist preacher belongs.

We need not tell how Mr. Milburn, when only five years old, lost the sight of one eye, and all but a single point of sight of the other, by an ill-judged and violent application of caustic to the scar of a recently healed wound on the eyeball. Fortunately, he had previously learned to read; and his persevering nature made the best use of the poor vision left him, and, with the book close to his eye, and spelling out letter by letter, he, through a series of years, sought knowledge, dipped into books of all sorts, and found compensations even for the loss of the sports and pleasures of childhood. We suppose he early learnt the habit, said to be now a strongly marked one, of quickening others to observe and describe for him, by the questions with which he plied them; for we find the following description of the home of his boyhood—Jacksonville, in Illinois,—a quaint picture, the date of which, however, belongs to no more distant time than 1838:—

"An hour's drive hence brought us to our new home. The pretty village stood in the middle of a high rolling prairie, and already had marks of tasteful embellishment in the trees, shrubbery, and flowers about almost every house. White lead, however, is the most notable feature in our new towns. Eastern emigrants cannot long brook log-houses; and while those unsightly yet necessary and most comfortable abodes serve the earliest settlers, the saw-mill and paint-pot are quickly at work to produce the second crop of civilisation, in the shape of frame-houses, with very thin walls, covered with clap-boards. I confess to a grateful love of log-cabins, and am much inclined to the belief that their humble roofs have sheltered a greater amount of health, content, happiness, and virtue, than any other style of domestic architecture.

"In the centre of the town was the public square. From this proceeded the four principal streets, which in their continuation kept us in correspondence with the four quarters of the globe; and many a time have I looked upon stages running their several ways, and fancied them monster shuttles weaving us into the world's web, and laying our life-threads side by side with our fellows in the vast fabric of humanity. The sides of the square were lined with the shanties, in which was transacted the business of the place. The occupants of those lowly shops, in which was sold all manner of merchandise—from the ribbon that trimmed the bonnet of the rustic belle, to the plough which broke up her father's acres—were styled merchants, and the occupation of bartering molasses and calico, for bees-wax, butter, and eggs, was denominated the mercantile. At frequent intervals were located 'groceries,' most commonly called 'doggeries,' where 'spirits' were sold by 'the snall,' i.e., the glass. In the centre of the square stood the court and market-houses—the one brick, the other frame. The market was two storeys high—the lower storey devoted to the sale of meats, and the upper to a newspaper and lawyer's offices, the gallery at the side serving as a rostrum for stump orators. Saturday was a great day, when, from many miles around, the old and young, male and female, came with every product of the land, by every means of conveyance, to trade. Homespun dainties and damasks, making the circuit of the square, inquiring at every door, 'D'ye buy eggs and butter yer?' and sometimes responding indignantly, as I heard a maiden once, when told that eggs were bringing only three cents a dozen—'What! do ye s'pose our hens are gwine to strain themselves a-laying eggs at three cents a dozen? Lay 'em yourself, and see how you'd like the price.'

"It was a lively scene on a market day; with its crowds of prairie waggons—long, low, uncovered boxes placed on wheels, in which the articles sold and bought, to which the generic name of plunder was applied, were conveyed to and from the town; while groups of saddled horses, pawning the earth, and neighing their neighbourly recognitions to each other, stood fastened at the posts. Here you might descrie a piratical cow boarding a waggon by adroitly raising her fore-legs into it, and smelling around, while the trading owner was absent, for fruits and vegetables, or even devouring his purchased stock of sugar; and there, sweeping along at full gallop, some half-drunken jockey, showing off the points of his steed, and, with stentorian voice, offering to bet any man ten dollars that it was the best piece of horse-flesh on the ground. Groups are gathered in front of all the 'doggeries,' at the street-corners, and at the doors of the court-house, discussing politics, or other urgent questions of the time; differences of opinion, stimulated by bald-face whisky, often bringing these conferences to a pugilistic termination. Meanwhile the older ladies, arrayed in dark lincey-woolsey dresses—the lower front adorned by blue check aprons—their heads covered with sun-bonnets,

and their feet with yarn stockings and brogan shoes or moccasins, having brought the interesting and complicated operations of trading to a close, stand idly about with folded arms, regaling themselves with fumes of tobacco, inhaled from a corn-cob or sweet-potato pipe. The exercises of the day were usually varied by political speeches, a sheriff's sale, a half-dozen free fights, and thrice as many horse-swaps. Just before sundown, the traders departed, and the town was left to its inhabitants.

In his father's house, in the rude West, it devolved on Mr. Milburn to draw the water and hew the wood; but he never got so far as to do well at milking cows; and though occupied in many domestic duties, he retained his old love of reading, and devoured everything that came in his way. His yearning for knowledge led at last to his being sent to Illinois College. His father's house was always a home for Methodist preachers; and the men to be seen there were men of great devotedness, and often of great force of character,—for the fathers of American Methodism were brave, zealous, enthusiastic, and hearty, accustomed to privation, toil, and danger, and meeting it all with piety, cheerfulness, and energy. Mr. Milburn's early veneration for them led to his own separation to the work of the Methodist ministry; and his portraits of his "fathers and brethren" are brightly drawn, interesting studies,—especially that of Peter Cartwright, the very type of a pioneer preacher.

Here is a sketch of a "camp-meeting":—

"Between the wheat-harvest and the time for gathering corn, the farmers had a respite, and this (yclept roasting-ear time) was the season for camp-meetings. Those who have attended them only in the neighbourhood of large cities, or in populous districts, where they are apt to be a rendezvous for the idle, profane, and lewd, can form little notion of their impressive beauty and real usefulness in a new and thinly-settled country. A grove of sugar-maple or beech, with abundant springs and pasturage near at hand, is selected; and here the tents of canvass, logs, or weather-boards, are erected in the form of a parallelogram, inclosing from one to four acres. Within this area, upon which all the tents open, are arranged the seats, the altar, and the pulpit, or stand, as it is called. Spaces for streets are left open at the four corners of the square. In the rear of each tent, a large, permanent table is erected; for the meeting is sacred to the rites of hospitality as well as of devotion. The tenters move into their temporary abodes on Thursday or Friday, and the religious exercises commence at once. A horn is blown about daylight, as the signal for getting up; after a while, it sounds for family prayers; and soon you may hear strains of song from every tent, celebrating the praise of Him who hath given the slumber and safety of the night. The blast summons the people to the stand at eight and eleven a.m., at three p.m., and again at early candle-lighting. The meeting continues from four to six days. It is a grand sight to behold several hundreds—sometimes swelled to thousands—of people, gathered beneath the shadow of the greenwood, worshipping in the oldest and noblest of cathedrals; its aisles flanked by straight or twisted shafts—springing from a verdant floor to a light, waving tracery—unapproachable by man's poor art. The scene is one to furnish inspiration to the speaker, and to open for him the surest and swiftest access to the hearers' hearts. But it is at night that the ground wears its most picturesque appearance. From fire-stands, placed at short distances over the encampment, heaps of blazing pine-knots shed a brilliant light upon the assembly, and strive to illumine the dim, whispering vaults overhead, through which the stars—those candles of the Lord—may be seen blazing in their far-distant sockets. Never have I been so moved by music, as when the great congregation have stood up on such a spot, and poured forth a hymn with one heart and voice. Truly was it like the voice of many waters.

"No one can fully estimate the beneficent influences of these 'feasts of tabernacles,' where the unsophisticated people of a new country are schooled and refined by the offices of hospitality, friendship, and devotion."

Mr. Milburn's first circuit embraced thirty preaching-places, most of them private dwellings. He had fine opportunities for studying human nature; and soon found that in a new country it demands a strong nature and much grace to deal usefully with it in the impartation of views and principles that have no immediate bearing on crops and prices.

"A new country demands courage, decision, self-reliance, habits of keen and sleepless observation, a fertility of resources, and a versatile employment of various powers, to suit changing occasions and the various well-defined characters you meet. You must have eyes and ears, hands and feet, an unshaken fortitude, and a will to turn your hand to anything that is honest and of good report. The terms of tuition in Brush College and Swamp University are high, the course of study hard, the examinations frequent and severe, but the schooling is capital.

"I shall never forget a word of wholesome counsel given me by an old preacher, as I was starting in my new career:—'Billy, my son, never miss an appointment. Ride all day in any storm, or all night, if necessary; ford creeks, swim rivers, run the risk of breaking your neck, or getting drowned, but never miss an appointment, and never be behind the time.'

"This same veteran had rather an odd way of making the young preacher at home in his house. 'Now, brother,' he would say, 'yonder are the stable and cow-crib for your horse; here is a room and plate for yourself; but if I ever catch you making sheep's eyes at my girls, remember there's the door, and never enter it again. One woman in a family is enough for the wife of a Methodist preacher. It is hard for us, but a heap harder for them.'

The "work" is got through in the West, in such fashion as this:—

"Trotting gaily along toward the end of his ride, the

young preacher would overtake two or three of these matrons engaged in quiet discourse, knitting and smoking as they walked on their way to the meeting. Springing to the ground, there is a cordial shaking of hands all round, and, followed by the horse, he trudges along with them to the log-cabin, where the services are to take place. The weather, the health of their families—each member being asked after by name—the news of the neighbourhood, the state or prospect of the crops, and the condition of the church, are all discussed, until they reach their destination.

"The preacher hastens to the stable to 'put up' his horse, and then with saddlebags on arm approaches the house, where the goodwife stands in the door to greet him. There is another shaking of hands and another dish of chat, until the hour appointed, when he withdraws from the spacious fireplace, and after a brief meditation commences the service. Hymns, prayers, and sermon are gone through as faithfully as if the congregation were composed of a thousand. His morning study and ride have furnished him material and opportunity for reflection. He has thrown his thoughts into the best order he could, and now interprets them as he is best able. With the floor for a rostrum and his chair for a desk, he may draw as close to his auditors as he pleases; and in the urgent warmth of his appeals he will sometimes find himself gesticulating just under their spectacles and noses. If he has succeeded to their satisfaction, he may hear his motherly auditors, as they take their pipes from the chimney-corner at the close of the exercises, saying to one another, 'Our young preacher is a powerful piert.' 'Little fellow, isn't he?' This, translated into the polite phraseology of the city, means 'eloquent sermon!' 'profound discourse!' 'able and masterly argument!'

"While dinner is preparing at the hearth by which they are seated, the good dame brings out from underneath the bedstead—her only cupboard—a tin-cupful of nicely frosted persimmons, or some other delicacy, and presents them to her young favourite. The dinner of 'hog, hominy, and pone,' or of fried chicken and saleratus biscuit, to which is added a cup of seed-tick coffee, is disposed of; and the remainder of the day is passed in study, and in visits to the neighbours. At nightfall, all hands gather home from their work; and after a substantial meal, a general talk, and evening prayers, all get ready for bed. Mattresses are spread upon the floor, and eight, ten, or twenty people, old and young, male and female, stow themselves away under cover in one room—how, I never could precisely tell! Sometimes there is a kind of loft, where, amid all sorts of odds and ends, broken tools, strings of onions, piles of potatoes, a bed is made for the young divine. I think, however, that I preferred the sleeping down stairs; for in the upper apartment I have often been covered by the snow, or drenched by the rain, which descended upon me through openings in the roof."

We can't omit two bits of anecdote that belong to this part of Mr. Milburn's narrative.

"A prominent divine of another denomination, meaning to be slightly sarcastic, once said to my old friend Mr. Cartwright, 'How is it that you have no doctors of divinity in your denomination?' 'Our divinity is not sick and don't need doctoring,' said the sturdy backwoodsman. Assuming a graver tone, he then said, 'Tell me how it is, that you take so many men from the plough-tail, the forge, and the carpenter's shop, and in a few years make excellent preachers of them, without sending them to college or theological seminary?' 'We old ones tell the young ones all we know, and they try to tell the people, and they go on trying till they can; that's our college course,' was the answer."

"I managed to pass my examination at the ensuing conference without much difficulty. That it was not very formidable, may be gathered from this:—A young man, who had been hard at work on the first part of 'Watson's Institutes,' one of our text-books, said to the chairman of the examining committee, 'I confess that, notwithstanding my best exertions, I have been unable to master Mr. Watson's argument on the evidences of Christianity, and I should be obliged to you for some explanations.'

"'Now look yer' said the venerable chairman, 'I want you to understand, that I come here to ask questions, not to answer them.'

Mr. Milburn's eye grew rapidly worse in 1844; and that he might have suitable treatment he visited St. Louis, and finding it needful to remain for some months, with his usual thirst for knowledge and energy of character he entered on the Medical classes there, and "walked the hospitals." It was at the Conference in 1845, that Mr. Milburn was appointed to travel on behalf of one of their Methodist institutions: and while a passenger on a boat from Cincinnati to Wheeling, he encountered a considerable number of "Congressmen, of both houses." Several were men known to fame,—but they "swore outrageously, played cards night and day, and drank villainous whisky to excess." Mr. Milburn preached on board the boat on Sunday; and at the close of the sermon addressed these members of Congress in words of severe but well-deserved rebuke. The gentlemen were not offended; but sent a messenger to Mr. Milburn's cabin to present him with about a hundred dollars, and to offer to nominate him at the coming election of Chaplain for Congress. He attended to the proposal,—they were as good as their word: and so the almost blind young Methodist preacher, hitherto known only in the far West, became preacher to the senators and orators of the United States. We think less favourably of the whole transaction than Mr. Arthur (who has written a very pleasant introduction to this volume) seems to do: and certainly we would not have accepted the dollars of the gentlemen whom we had just told that they were "corrupting and debauching those who are the hope of the land," and whom

we had foretold would "certainly be damned." But Mr. Milburn seems to have gone heartily and devoutly into the work of his novel and responsible position. He does not tell us much, however, of that work; except as to the method of his preparations for the pulpit. And here let us observe that we admire the decision of Mr. Milburn to avoid, even in giving some account of his religious doubts and difficulties, the exposure of the innermost and most sacred things of his spirit to the common view;—although we admit that the passages relating to the inward life may seem wanting in reality and depth, to those who are not willing to credit the author with a modest shrinking from the gaze of that religious world, which is as often curious and critical as it is reverent and sympathetic in its observation of the struggles of a soul.

A few of our readers would find great pleasure in the rapid sketches of American statesmen this book contains. The witness is a favourable one; but the impression his testimony produces is often damaging to the parties, and painfully suggestive as to the national life represented in their persons. "Mr. Randolph," "Mr. Prentiss," "Mr. Alexander Stephens," and "Judge Douglas," cannot be supposed to be very well known in this country, or very interesting to our non-political readers; so we will take our author's word for their genius and eloquence, and will proceed to a man whose eloquence and genius some of us in this country had the opportunity to judge of for ourselves—Daniel Webster.

"The eye of a discerning visitor, in its first rapid sweep of the chamber, would make its first pause, and then fix its steady and oft-repeated gaze upon a figure seated almost on a line with the Vice-President, and half-way between the secretary's desk and the door. The head, which seemed to belong to Jupiter, with its immense domelike brow beetling over the cavernous depths, from which, like diamonds, glowed his eyes, the noble contour of the face, and shoulders broad enough for Atlas, satisfied you that this was Mr. Webster, or the immortal 'Black Dan,' as he was sometimes loosely called in Washington. There was something about him to inspire awe, and your self-confidence had a trick of deserting you as you addressed him. A singular illustration of the power of his bodily presence to awaken the imagination and create an illusion in regard to himself, is the fact, that everybody thought him a very large and heavy man; whereas, for many years of his life, his weight was 148 pounds. But as the reserve (which, by the way, characterises the Northern and Eastern men in Washington as elsewhere, differentiating them from the men of the South and West) wore off, you found him to be a most delightful companion, abounding in glee, sportive anecdote, and a love of merriment. His talk was full of wisdom, learning, wit, and humour. I think I have never known another man with a memory so stored with historical, agricultural, geographical, topographical, legal, and personal information. He had an eye for fine oxen, and an ear for old psalms and tunes. He could repeat poetry by the hour, seemed to know the Bible by heart, and was an unfailing story-teller; his fund of knowledge was exhaustless, and his use of it was as accurate as it was profound; his style of speaking was grave and measured, and so exquisite was his taste in words, that he would often pause until the hesitation became embarrassing to every one but himself, to call up the proper one, for none other would he use.

"By the wealth of his memory, his fondness of story-telling, his enjoyment of a joke, and his keen sympathy, he shone as much at the table as in the forum. No man could more completely unbend, without forfeiting your respect; or excite greater pleasure, yet plant no thorn of regret. He talked of fat cattle and green fields, of fishing and shooting, of old hymns and divines of the colonial times, and of the curious experiences he had picked up in out-of-the-way places of life. Few men had seen more of society, its low places and high, than he, and no one ever enjoyed the varieties of a wide observation with a keener relish. Unspoiled by the world's applause, he retained his early simple tastes and habits to the last. Rising an hour before the sun, in winter, with all his faculties refreshed—for, as he said, he had a genius for sleep—the first application of his new-born powers was to kindle all the fires about the house, for which task he thought himself to possess as great genius as for sleep. Then, basket on arm, he sallied forth to provide the larder for the day, and to enjoy a friendly chat with the butcher and market-women. Regular, for the most part, in his habits, he found early bed-time necessary to his early rising, and usually required seven, eight, or even nine hours of sleep. Nevertheless, he would sometimes work twenty-four or even thirty-six hours continuously. His customary bed-time was between nine and ten, and tired nature would often assert her claims, despite the usurpations of society; for he has been seen to fall asleep upon his feet in a crowded drawing-room, and stand mid-nid-nodding, while those not familiar with him, shocked at the sight, would go out and say that they had seen Mr. Webster drunk; yet, in all likelihood, he had not tasted a glass of wine during the day. He never gambled, yet his purse was almost always low, notwithstanding his immense fees. He must have got rid of as much money as did Charles James Fox, although by entirely different methods. He was liberal to prodigality, and charitable to a fault. When, upon one occasion, he had gained an important suit for a poor man, the client called upon Mr. Webster's associate to ask what the fee would be, remarking, at the same time, that he had only two hundred and fifty dollars to divide between them. The lawyer replied that they had expected to receive five hundred a-piece, but that he would call upon Mr. Webster, and learn what he was willing to take. Listening to the poor man's plight, Mr. Webster said, with inimitable naïveté, 'I supposed I should get five hundred, and I need the money; but I'll take the hundred and twenty-five; for, to a man

always as hard up as I am, a few hundred dollars more or less is neither here nor there."

To this we add an anecdote:—

"Some of my readers will recollect the exquisite manner in which Mr. Webster used to relate the following:—One night, before railroads were built, he was forced to make a journey by private conveyance from Baltimore to Washington. The man who drove the waggon was such an ill-looking fellow, and told so many stories of robberies and murders, that before they had gone far, Mr. Webster was somewhat alarmed. At last the waggon stopped in the midst of a dense wood, when the man, turning suddenly round to his passenger, exclaimed fiercely, 'Now, sir, tell me who you are.' Mr. Webster replied in a faltering voice, and ready to spring from the vehicle, 'I am Daniel Webster, member of Congress from Massachusetts.' 'What!' rejoined the driver, grasping him warmly by the hand, 'are you Webster? Thank God! thank God! You were such an ugly chap that I took you for a highwayman.'"

There remains plenty of quotable matter in the book,—some of it perhaps better than that we have given, and some of it introducing altogether new phases of social life. But we have, perhaps, done enough to attract readers to its pages; and we can assure them that, if not just the book they may have expected from its title, it is a very genuine and amusing one, which will hold them to the end of its story, and which, at this dull season, is an exceedingly welcome publication. We would add that we have not touched at least one-half of its contents, in the account we have given of it.

THE PERIODICALS (OCTOBER).

(Concluded from our last.)

The *Eclectic* for this month is all pleasant reading—the papers being timely, informing, and short. The romantic story of "Abelard and Heloise" is once more told, and another paper of mingled biography and romance—"King Arthur and the Round Table"—derives a special interest from the Laureate's new poem. Mrs. Howitt contributes the second of her "Sun Pictures," and the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown a genial sketch of Sir Francis Drake's voyages round the world. "Protestantism in Austria" may be read in connexion with the recent concessions of the Emperor, and a rapid outline of Cavour's career is a history in brief of Sardinian progress.

The *Englishwoman's Magazine* is taking an influential part in promoting the social elevation of the people, as well as in advocating the rights of the sex. Its endeavours to direct the sympathies of woman into a channel of usefulness have already met with large success, and promise a still more abundant harvest. The present number opens with a paper on cottage habitations by a lady resident in the manufacturing districts, who, in imparting a good deal of practical information on the subject, shows how vitally it concerns the welfare of the poor. While the writer advocates the building of better dwellings for the working-classes by capitalists, she does not think it a wise benevolence to build cottages of which a frugal working man cannot fully pay the rent; because any plan which savours of alms-giving is sure to create its own peculiar evils, and can at best only be brought into action by those who are at once rich and benevolent. The *Englishwoman's Magazine* also contains papers on "Margaret Fuller Ossoli" (Part II), "Adventures in Search of Solitude," "The Best Means of Forming Local Sanitary Associations," and "Life in Turin." "A Word to the Wise" contains some excellent counsel on the useful employment of woman's sympathies in philanthropic work. The advertisements of the *Englishwoman's Magazine*, equally with its excellent articles, bear out the conclusion of the above writer, that woman is awaking to her responsibilities. "Ladies are threading our alleys, and picking their steps in regions unused to be trodden by well-shod feet. The sympathies of the age are riveted on the fallen, and suffering, and oppressed of the community." May this noble mission of women meet with abundant success!

Titan opens with a curious paper, entitled "Pathological Love in its English Aspect," which is explained as being that morbid and unhealthy love, which is so terrible and practical in its results, and so injurious to the person loved, which is wrong from beginning to end, diseased to the core, criminal in the pursuit, and miserable in its success. The writer illustrates his subject by examples from the recent novels of Reade, Froude, Thackeray, Thurston, and Lester, and arrives at the conviction "that whatever our commissions of evil or shortcomings of good may have been as a nation, neither among high nor low has the cynical and vicious indifference which distinguishes the literature of our Gallic neighbours taken root among us, nor can we as yet discern any tendency to turn a deaf ear to those righteous moral instincts which Englishmen have always agreed to hold as sacred." "The Latest Commentary on the Romans" is a careful analysis of M. About's celebrated book; and "Fragments of the Table Round" consists in plentiful extracts from Tennyson's *Idylls*. On the whole this is an excellent number of Titan.

It is sufficient to remark that the *Family Treasury of Sunday Reading and News of the Churches* fully maintain their reputation. The *Congregational Pulpit* for Oct. contains sketches of sermons by the Revs. H. P. Bowen, J. Corbin, P. Morrison, I. Tapper, and F. Edwards, B.A., and the continuation of the Commentary on the First Three Gospels by the Rev. Eustace Conder, M.A.

We notice with pleasure the progress of Mr. Dickes's coloured "Studies from the Best Masters." Part 7 contains "The Misers," by Quintin Matsys; "The Three Maries," by Annibale Caracci, with appropriate prose explanations. The present is a decided improvement on former numbers in respect to clearness of colouring.

Obituary.

MR. ROBERT STEPHENSON, the celebrated engineer, died on Wednesday last. He was born in 1803, at Wilmington. In 1822 he was sent to the Edinburgh University, and the year following commenced his apprenticeship as an engineer under his father, the proprietor of a steam-engine manufactory at Newcastle. He remained two years in this situation, at the end of which he set out upon an expedition to explore the gold and silver mines of Columbia and Venezuela. On his return to England in 1828, the subject of railways was beginning to receive considerable attention, and a reward of 500*l.* had been offered for the best locomotive, which should consume its own smoke, weigh no more than six tons, with its complement of water, and draw a train of twenty tons at a rate of ten miles an hour. This prize was won by Mr. Stephenson, and the consequence was a large increase of the business of the engine factory at Newcastle. In 1833 the London and Birmingham Railroad was commenced under his sole supervision, and he was shortly afterwards invited to Belgium by the King to advise upon the best system of railroad lines through that country. He was rewarded for his services with the cross of the Legion of Honour. In 1846 he visited Norway, for the purpose of examining the country with a view to the construction of a railroad. In 1847 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Whitby. All the principal railroads of England have been constructed under his superintendence, and the tubular bridges over the Conway and the Menai Straits are among the most celebrated of his single works.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE GOODMAN, OF LEEDS.—It is with much regret that we announce the death, this (Thursday) morning, of Sir George Goodman, at his residence, at Roundhay, Leeds. Sir George was a magistrate of the borough and the West Riding, and was the first mayor under the Municipal Corporations Act in 1836. To the same office he was also elected in 1846, 1850, and 1851, in the last of which years he received the honour of knighthood. While in office as Mayor in July, 1852, he resigned to become a candidate for the representation of the borough in Parliament, and was elected as the colleague of the Right Hon. M. T. Baines. The high esteem in which Sir George was held on that occasion manifested by his being returned at the head of the poll. On the dissolution of Parliament in 1857 he retired from the representation owing to failing health, and from that period he was seldom able to appear in public. Some years back he was prominent in all political and philanthropic movements. He was a warm advocate of free trade, and was in politics a decided Liberal, in favour of a large extension of the franchise. In his intercourse with his fellow-townsmen he was especially distinguished for kindness of manner and an open-hearted disposition, which gained for him the esteem of all who came in contact with him. His name will be handed down to future generations by a splendid portrait which adorns the council chamber at the Town Hall, placed there by his fellow-townsmen in commemoration of his election as first mayor of the borough after the passing of the Municipal Reform Act.—*Leeds Mercury*.

THE REV. DR. WILSON, Professor of Biblical Criticism in the General Assembly's Theological College, Belfast, died last Wednesday after a short illness. Dr. Wilson was one of the ablest and most learned men in connexion with the Irish Presbyterian Church.

GENERAL THE EARL OF WESTMORELAND died on Sunday evening at Apethorpe House, the ancient family seat in Northamptonshire, after a short but severe illness. The deceased earl was employed in the military and diplomatic service of his country for a period extending over half a century. He entered the army as ensign at the close of the year 1800. He was minister to the Court of Berlin from 1841 to 1851, when his diplomatic talents were transferred to Vienna. When Lord John Russell was sent to the Congress at Vienna in February, 1855, the late earl was made one of the special plenipotentiaries. In November of the same year he retired from his post of British Minister at the Court of Vienna on a diplomatic pension, being succeeded by Sir Hamilton Seymour. The musical world sustains a great loss in the death of Lord Westmoreland. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Lord Burghersh.

BIRTHS.

VAUX.—Oct. 5, at East Chinnock, near Yeovil, the wife of Mr. John Vaux, of a son.
JAMES.—Oct. 15, at Newport Pagnell, the wife of Mr. W. W. James, of a daughter.
HICKS.—Oct. 16, the wife of Mr. A. F. Hicks, of Uxbridge, of a son.
GILES.—Oct. 17, at 12, Sidney-place, Commercial-road, the wife of Mr. G. Giles, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BURT—JOHNSON.—August 12, at Adelaide, South Australia, by the Rev. John Gardner, Mr. Charles William Burt, second son of Mr. Charles Burt, of Holborn-hill, London, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr. Johnson, Adelaide, South Australia.
KENWORTHY—WHITTAKER.—Oct. 6, at the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Hurst, by the Rev. John Foxon, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. Taylor, George Henry Kenworthy, Esq., of Ashton-under-Lyne, to Sarah Ann Whittaker, daughter of John Whittaker, Esq., of Springfield House, Higher Hurst.
ORAM—JESSOP.—Oct. 6, at Kingsland Congregational Church, by the Rev. Thomas Aveling, Edward J. S. Oram, youngest son of R. B. Oram, Esq., of Devonport, to Sarah Emily, only surviving daughter of the late Joseph Jessop, Esq., of Southampton.

BORWICK—LORD.—Oct. 6, at the Congregational Church, Bowdon Downs, by the Rev. H. Christopher, Alfred Borwick, Esq., of Walthamstow, to Effie, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Lord, Esq., of Bowdon.
WALTON—BUSFIELD.—Oct. 6, at Trinity Chapel, Horton, by the Rev. H. J. Betts, Mr. Fredk. L. Walton, of Bradford, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Wm. Busfield, worsted spinner, Horton.
MOLE—HOWELS.—Oct. 6, by licence, at Greenwich-road Chapel, by the Rev. Wm. Lucy, Mr. Richard Hopkins Mole, chemist, of Bridgewater, to Miss Eliza Howels, daughter of the late Mr. Howels, of Richmond, Surrey.
ROGERS—SHARP.—Oct. 8, at Blackheath Chapel, by the father of the bridegroom, Isaac, third son of the Rev. George Rogers, of Addington-square, Camberwell, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Sharp, Esq., of Henrietta-street, London, and niece of the late Miss Sharp, of Portland-place, Peckham-road.
EATON—ELLIOTT.—Oct. 10, at the Congregational Chapel, Faringdon, Berks, by the Rev. John Moreland, Mr. Charles Eaton, to Miss Fanny Elliott, both of Faringdon.
WRIGHT—NAIRN.—Oct. 11, at 10, Hamilton Drive, Glasgow, by the Rev. Dr. King, William Craig Wright, Esq., paper manufacturer, Eastfield, to Mary, daughter of Andrew Nairn, Esq., Paisley.
FILLMER—RUTTER.—Oct. 11, at Union-street Chapel, Brighton, by the Rev. J. N. Goulty, assisted by the Rev. R. Hamilton, William Fillmer, Esq., St. John's Lodge, Wellington-villas, to Ann Burn, eldest daughter of Mr. J. O. N. Rutter, Black-rock, Brighton.
EDWARDS—CHOWN.—Oct. 11, at South-street Chapel, Exeter, Mr. John B. Edwards, of Chard, Somerset, to Mary Ann, relict of Mr. William Henry Chown, of Exminster.
COOMBS—KING.—Oct. 11, at the Baptist Chapel, Street, near Glastonbury, by the Rev. Frederick Roberts, Mr. John Coombs, to Louisa King, both of Glastonbury.
WEBSTER—OWEN.—Oct. 12, at St. John's Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by the Rev. M. Atkinson, the Rev. Edwin Webster, Independent minister, and Principal of the Easingwold Collegiate School, to Jane, second daughter of Mr. John Owen, of the former place.
HOPPER—JUDD.—Oct. 12, at the Independent Chapel, Maidenhead, Berks, by the Rev. John Macfarlane, B.A., Mr. John Hopper, High-street, Gravesend, to Miss Caroline Judd, granddaughter of Mr. John Robinson, of Maidenhead.
HANKEY—MEINERTZHAGEN.—Oct. 12, at Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, by the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, B.C.L., Dean of Ripon, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Bellett, M.A., Henry Alers Hankey, Esq., second son of John Alers Hankey, Esq., of Westbourne-terrace, and Fenchurch-street, to Johanna, second surviving daughter of D. Meinertzhagen, of Devonshire-place, and granddaughter of Frederick Hath, Esq., of Upper Harley-street.
PRICE—PURCHASE.—Oct. 14, at the Baptist Chapel, Romsey, by the Rev. B. Drew, W. O. Price, Esq., of Clapton-square, London, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Isaac Purchase, Esq.
COX—HOGGEN.—Oct. 15, at Shacklewell Chapel, by the Rev. J. S. Stanion, George, third son of Mr. John Cox, of Enfield, Middlesex, to Catherine, second daughter of the late Mr. Henry Hogben, of Shacklewell, Middlesex.
ROBERTS—CHAPMAN.—Oct. 15, at the Congregational Chapel, Caledonian-road, by the Rev. Ebenezer Davies, Mr. Charles Roberts, to Annie, the eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Chapman, of King's-cross.
CUTBUSH—CAREY.—Oct. 16, at the Congregational Chapel, Caledonian-road, by the Rev. Ebenezer Davies, Mr. George Cutbush, of Manchester-street, to Ellen Ann Childs, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Carey, builder, Caledonian-road.
DACK—KELLEY.—Oct. 18, at the Independent Meeting House, Oulton, Norfolk, by the Rev. E. Jeffery, Mr. Samuel Clerk Dack, of Wood Dalling, cordwainer, to Miss Martha Ann Kelley, of the same place.
EDWARDS—PHILLIPS.—Oct. 18, at the Tabernacle Chapel, Haverfordwest, by the Rev. T. G. Stamper, Mr. James Edwards, to Miss Sarah Phillips, both of this town.
BRIDGMAN—WILLS.—Oct. 18, at Kingsgate Chapel, Holborn, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. S. Wills, D.D., uncle to the bride, the Rev. David Bridgman, Baptist minister of Ashley, Hants, to Mary Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Francis Wills, minister of the above chapel.

DEATHS.

HEAD.—Sept. 25, drowned while bathing in the river St. Maurice, Canada, John Head, only son of the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., Governor-General of British North America.
HALL.—Oct. 5, aged eighty-six, at his residence, Bank House, Pontefract-lane, Henry Hall, Esq., for many years senior magistrate of Leeds, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the West-Riding.
SEDGWICK.—Oct. 5, at Lenham, Kent, Mr. Chas. Sedgwick, in the ninety-fourth year of his age.
STEPHENSON.—Oct. 12, at his residence, Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., in his fifty-sixth year.
GOODMAN.—Oct. 18, at Roundhay, Leeds, Sir G. Goodman, aged sixty-seven.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

On Monday Consols opened at the improved quotation of Saturday—96 to $\frac{1}{2}$ —and closed at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.

To-day the confirmation by the *Moniteur* of the signature of the treaty of peace, has had a favourable effect in the Stock Exchange. Business is more active than for some time past, and increased confidence is shown. The funds have experienced a fresh rise of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The principal movement in the Stock Exchange has been in the New Indian Loan, which rose this morning to 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, being $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the highest point of yesterday. A relapse to 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ followed, upon realisations; but the market is now firmer again, at 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 104, both for the scrip and the stock.

The transactions in the foreign stock market have been rather numerous, and the tendency of prices in most instances is upwards. The Old Turkish Six per Cents. have advanced to 80 to 81, whilst the loan of 1858 is firm, at 69 to 70. Venezuela and Mexican bonds have risen. Other descriptions are generally firm.

In the Railway Share Market the dealings have been rather active, and prices generally have shown a decided improvement. Caledonians have advanced to 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$. Eastern Counties to 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 57. Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee to 28 and 28 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Westerns to 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ 63 $\frac{1}{2}$. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$. London and Blackwall to 66 and 67. North Western to 96 and 96 $\frac{1}{2}$. South Western to 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96 $\frac{1}{2}$. Midland, to 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ 107. North British to 61 and 61 $\frac{1}{2}$; and South Eastern and 78 to 78 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Foreign and Colonial Markets have been remarkably quiet. Lombardo-Venetian, however, have improved to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Sambre and Meuse to 68. East Indian are firm at 101 to 101 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Indian Peninsula at 97. Grand Trunk of Canada at 39 and 39 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Great Western of Canada at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Joint-Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares have been at almost nominal quotations, prices generally showing little variation.

The gold arrivals of the past week represent a total of only about 127,000. Meanwhile the demand for gold for the continent continues.

With the dividend now in course of payment, Government annuities to the amount of 318,318. 3s. 6d. expire.

"The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufacture stands second to none."—Morning Advertiser. Benson's Lady's Gold Watch, at 5 to 30 guineas.—"Exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure."—Morning Post. Benson's Gentleman's Gold Watch, at 6 to 50 guineas.—"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—Globe. Benson's Silver Lever Watches, at 4 to 20 guineas.—"Leave nothing to be desired but the money to buy them with."—Standard. Benson's Silver Horizontal Watch, at 2 to 8 guineas.—"A good watch without paying an exorbitant price."—Daily Telegraph. Each watch warranted, and sent free to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, on receipt of a remittance addressed to James W. Benson, at the manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

PENS, INK, AND PAPER.—The great difficulty in obtaining these necessary articles in perfection is well known, also the impossibility of obtaining easy and rapid penmanship without their complete combination. Perhaps the quality of the pen used affects the matter to be written more than people generally imagine. Who can say how many errors have occurred, how much that ought to have been written omitted, how many kind thoughts marred, nay, how many loving communications altogether withheld, under the disappointments and vexations caused by a bad pen? Almost the same may be said in regard to ink and paper. Parkins and Goffe, the paper and envelope makers, of 25, Oxford-street, have so prepared these articles that each appears to possess the requisite quality; they so harmonise with each other as to save half the trouble and all the annoyance consequent upon the use of imperfect materials. Their elastic post-office pen is the best hitherto produced, being as flexible as the quill, and entirely free from that disagreeable scratch so peculiar to the ordinary metal pen. The ink is quite black, and is, by some new process, rendered sufficiently fluid to flow freely. The writing paper is made of pure linen rags, finished upon their own premises, and free from grease or fibre. With these important recommendations, there is no doubt they will be fully appreciated by the public.

ADVERTISEMENT.—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of Bile, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, and General Debility.—This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by it are so wonderful, that it now stands in no need of public eulogy. Its pre-eminence as a remedy for bilious and liver complaints, and disorders of the stomach and the chest, is no longer a matter of dispute or doubt. In these diseases the beneficial effects of these invaluable pills are so permanent and extensive that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and a free and easy respiration promoted. Plain directions for the use of this admirable medicine, at once so mild and efficacious, are affixed to each box.

Mr. J. W. Benson, of 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, has just published a new illustrated pamphlet on watches (free by post for two stamps). It should be read by all who are about buying a watch, as it contains prices and important information as to what watch to buy! where to buy it! and how to use it!

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£31,126,605	Government Debt	£11,615,100
		Other Securities	8,459,600
		Gold Bullion	15,661,605
		Silver Bullion	—
	£31,126,605		£31,126,605

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£11,219,969
Reserve	3,087,110	Other Securities	19,807,089
Public Deposits	9,378,802	Notes	8,997,080
Other Deposits	13,799,686	Gold & Silver Coin	607,194
Seven Day and other Bills	903,634		
	£41,732,332		£41,732,332

Oct. 13, 1859. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, October 14, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

ALCOCK, S. and T., Hatton-garden and Burslem, china-manufacturers, October 27, November 29.
AMIS, R., Conduit-street, Regent-street, tailor, October 27, November 25.
DAVIS, J., Skinners-place, Leadenhall-market, poulterer, October 24, November 24.
JONES, E. C., Cambridge-place, Victoria-place, Kensington, printer, October 24, November 24.
BROWN, T. H. J., Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, and Blythe-lane, Hammer-smith, builder, October 21, November 24.
WREN, T., Richmond, and Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, dealer in boots, October 24, November 25.
BARNES, W., and PICKERING, S., Gracechurch-street, wholesale boot manufacturers, October 29, December 1.
BRUCE, C., Stafford, cabinet-maker, October 27, November 17.
LESSER, L. and J., Tipton, shoemakers, October 29, November 14.
BINGHAM, G. C., Nottingham, boot manufacturer, October 25, November 29.
PRIESTLEY, L., Heckmondwike, commission-agent, October 28, November 25.
SEELY, M. S., Lincoln, confectioner, October 26, November 23.
HARRIS, W., and WEST, W., Kingston-upon-Hull, drapers, November 2, December 7.

Tuesday, October 18, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

BISHOP, F. W., Surrey-street, Strand, navy agent, November 4, December 6.
FILMER, R. R., Cheltenham, butcher, November 2, December 6.
CLABROUGH, S., Kingston-upon-Hull, broker, November 2 and 30.
NEUMANN, J., Birmingham, boot and shoe-maker, October 31, November 23.
JAMES, G., Hanley, Staffordshire, butcher, October 26, November 14.
BISHOP, D. W., and FARRIDGE, J. F., Cornhill, East India merchants, November 1, December 6.
BEVAN, R., Liverpool, wine merchant, October 28, November 17.
RADFORD, J. H., Nottingham, lace maker, November 8 and 29.
MORRIS, T., Long Eaton, Derbyshire, joiner, November 3 and 29.
CROW, J., New Park-road, Brixton, upholsterer, October 26, November 23.
CRANFIELD, J., Colchester, cooper, October 27, December 6.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 17.

There was but a small supply of English wheat at market this morning, of which picked samples realised very full prices, but much of middling and ordinary quality was unsold at the close of the market. Fine fresh foreign found a steady sale at last week's prices, but the trade was without animation. Ship flour held higher, but this checked the sale. Barley steady sale, and quite as dear. Beans and peas dull, and beans is cheaper. The arrivals of oats having increased, buyers held off, and prices were barely so high as on Monday last. Linseed and cakes much the same as last week. The weather is very wet, with south-westerly wind.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat		Dantzic	48 to 54
Essex and Kent, Red	38 to 46	Konigsberg, Red	44 to 50
Do White	42 to 52	Pomeranian, Red	46 to 52
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Rostock	46 to 52
Yorkshire Red	—	Danish and Holstein	41 to 48
Scotch	—	East Friesland	42 to 46
Rye	32 to 34	Petersburg	42 to 44
Barley, malted	40 to 44	Riga and Archangel	—
Distilling	28 to 32	Polish Odessa	40 to 42
Malt (pale)	64 to 68	Marianopol	41 to 46
Beans, mangel	32 to 44	Taganrog	—
Peas	—	American (U.S.)	41 to 43
Harrow	—	Barley, Pomeranian	23 to 40
Pigeon	—	Konigsberg	—
Peas, White	40 to 42	East Friesland	24 to 25
Grey	33 to 40	Egyptian	21 to 22
Maple	38 to 40	Odessa	22 to 24
Boilers	—	Beans	—
Tares (English new)	—	Horse	34 to 38
Foreign	—	Pigeon	40 to 42
Oats (English new)	23 to 26	Egyptian	36 to 38
Flour, town made, per		Peas, White	36 to 40
Sack of 280 lbs	42 to 43	Oats	—
Linseed, English	—	Dutch	18 to 24
Baltic	44 to 48	Jahde	18 to 23
Black Sea	44 to 48	Danish	16 to 20
Hempseed	42 to 44	Danish, Yellow feed	18 to 22
Canaryseed	58 to 62	Swedish	21 to 22
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Petersburg	19 to 22
112 lbs, English	—	Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs.	—
German	—	New York	22 to 25
French	—	Spanish, per sack	—
American	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	30 to 35

Linseed Cakes, 121 lbs to 134 lbs.
Rape Cakes, 51 lbs to 104 lbs per ton.
Rapeseed, 254 lbs to 268 lbs per last.
BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread, in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; household ditto, 5d to 6½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Oct. 17.
The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 7,500 head. About an average supply of foreign hams and sheep was on offer here to-day; but the show of foreign calves was very limited. An increased number of beasts, in somewhat improved condition, was received fresh up from our own grazing districts, when compared with Monday last. Although there was less activity in the demand for most breeds, prices were fairly supported, the general top figure for beef being 4s 10d per cwt. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 2,500 shorthorns and crosses; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; from Scotland, 149 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 412 oxen and heifers. The supply of sheep was rather on the increase, and the condition of most breeds exhibited a slight improvement. Choice Downs and half-breeds changed hands freely, at full current prices—viz., 3s 2d per cwt. Other descriptions of sheep were a slow inquiry, but not cheaper. The few calves in the market were taken off rapidly, at 4d per cwt above Thursday's currency, the top figure being 3s 4d per cwt. On the whole, a fair average business was transacted in pigs, the supply of which was tolerably good, at full quotations to a slight advance.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.		s. d.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 10 to 3 0	Pr. coarse woolled	4 4 to 4 6
Second quality	3 2 to 3 6	Prime Southdown	4 10 to 5 2
Prime large oxen	3 8 to 4 0	Lgo. coarse calves	4 4 to 4 10
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8 to 4 10	Prime small	5 0 to 5 4
Coarse inf. sheep	3 2 to 3 4	Large hogs	3 4 to 3 6
Second quality	3 6 to 4 2	Neatm. porkers	3 8 to 4 8

Lambs 6s 6d to 6s 10d.
Suckling calves, 18s. to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 26s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Oct. 17.
Our markets are seasonably well supplied with each kind of meat; nevertheless a full average business is doing generally, as follows:—

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.		s. d.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Inferior beef	2 10 to 3 0	Small pork	4 2 to 4 10
Middling ditto	2 2 to 3 6	Inf. mutton	3 2 to 3 6
Prime large do.	3 8 to 3 10	Middling ditto	3 8 to 4 0
Do. small do.	4 0 to 4 4	Prime ditto	4 2 to 4 6
Large pork	3 4 to 3 8	Veal	3 6 to 4 6

Lamb, 6s 6d to 6s 10d.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday Oct. 17.—Since our last report the arrivals of potatoes from most quarters have been seasonably good, and in fair condition; generally speaking, the demand may be considered steady.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINDING-LANE, Oct. 13.
TEA.—The market continues extremely inactive, no change of importance having taken place in prices since the delivery of the letters by the overland mail.

SUGAR.—The transactions have been limited, but prices generally show an upward tendency, more particularly for good and fine qualities of British West India. In the refined market dried goods have been in demand at an advance of 6d to 1s per cwt.

COFFEE.—A very limited business has been transacted, the chief demand having been for exportation. Prices, however, remain steady.

RICE.—A moderate degree of activity has prevailed for the superior qualities, and East Indian descriptions have realised fully late prices.

FRUIT.—There has been a brisk demand for low-priced currents on the part of the trade; fine descriptions, however, were dearer to a moderate extent, and realised full values.

SALT.—The market is exceedingly dull, no sales of any importance having been effected.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Oct. 17.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 7,297 Irish butter and 2,100 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 5,225 casks butter and 131 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market there was a fair amount of business transacted last week. The finest mild sorts brought an advance of 1s per cwt, whilst some other descriptions were sold at a decline of 1s to 2s. Best Dutch advanced to 118s to 120s. The supply of bacon being still barely equal to the demand, it goes off on arrival at late rates—say 6s to 6s 6d, for prime fresh parcels, according to weights, &c.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Oct. 15.—Pine-apples and grapes realise a trifle better prices than last week. Pears still consist of Marie Louise, Duchesse d'Angoulême, and Bourne Die. The best desert apples to be had now are the ribston and king of the pippins. New Madeira oranges may be obtained. Good filberts may be had for 9d per lb. Cabbages, beans, carrots, and artichokes may be obtained in quantity. Cauliflowers are scarce. Potatoes realise from 4s to 5s per cwt. Mushrooms are still plentiful. Cucumbers abundant. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Dahlias, Violets, Mignonette, China Asters, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, Oct. 17.—During the past week the business of our market has been somewhat lessened by the transactions at the various fairs, and the demand for Weald of Kent and Sussex has not been so full. In the choice growths of Weald and Kent a large trade has been done, and full rates have been in all cases maintained.

SEEDS, London, Monday, Oct. 17.—There is no variation to note in the trade for cloverseed, the market continuing without transactions. The high prices required for samples of foreign white seed prevent business. Trefoil remains unaltered. Winter tares are slow in demand, and without change in value. Canary was fully as dear this day.

WOOL, Monday, Oct. 17.—Our market is well supplied with most descriptions of wool; owing chiefly to the high rates demanded by holders, the market is very inactive as regards the amount of business passing in it. However, no disposition has been shown to accept lower rates. A few parcels have changed hands for export to the continent, at full quotations.

TALLOW, Monday, Oct. 17.—Since our last report, the demand for tallow has improved, and prices have further advanced. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 60s 6d per cwt. Rough fat is 3s 3½d per 5lbs.

PARTICULARS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Stock	Casks. Casks. Casks. Casks. Casks.				
	20519	14022	16723	11041	20139
	57s 6d	52s 6d	61s 6d	51s 6d	50s 6d
Price of Yellow Canille	5s 6d	5s 6d	5s 6d	5s 6d	5s 6d
Delivery last Week	3193	1798	1775	2311	1647
Ditto from the 1st of June	29339	29457	21455	22475	16322
Arrived last Week	1778	2958	134	1081	1731
Ditto from the 1st of June	15777	21388	19307	20995	21229
Price of Town Tallow	60s 3d	55s 6d	64s 6d	53s 6d	58s 6d

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Oct. 15.—There is only a limited inquiry for flax, yet previous rates are well supported. In hemp very little is doing, and Petersburg clean may be purchased at 37½ 10s per ton. Manila parcels support previous rates. Jute and coir goods are unaltered in value.

OILS, Monday, Oct. 17.—There is a good inquiry for coconut oil, at very full prices. Fine palm is the turn dealer. Rape moves off slowly at 33s 6d to 35s 6d. Olive is heavy, at barely late rates. Linseed is fully offered at 28s to 28s 3½d per cwt on the spot. Spermin and head matter are held for more money. Other oils rule about stationary. Turpentine is rather inactive.

COALS, Monday, Oct. 17.—Market heavy, at the rates of Friday's sale. Heston's, 19s; Lambton's, 18s 6d; Hartlepool, 18s 6d; S. Hartlepool, 17s 6d; Eden, 17s 6d; Gosforth, 16s 6d; Hartley's, 15s 6d; Framingham, 15s 6d; Wylam, 15s; Tansfield, 15s; Jonasohn Hartley's, 15s 6d; Stewarts, 15s.—Fresh arrivals, 51; left from last day, 2.—Total, 53.

Advertisements.

WANTED, in a DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, a SINGLE YOUNG MAN (to reside on the premises) as CLERK, BOOK-KEEPER, and CASHIER. Previous occupation unimportant, but he must be acquainted with Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry, be a good correspondent, and possess an unexceptionable character for honesty, sobriety, &c.
Address, Thomas Edwards, York House, Wolverhampton.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S SWEET SCENTS.—
"The kisses of a thousand flowers,
Stolen from them while they sleep."
2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

DENMAN, INTRODUCER of the SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c. Finest importations, 20s. per dozen, BOTTLES INCLUDED, an advantage greatly appreciated by the public and a constantly increasing connection, saving the great annoyance of returning them.

Two Pint Samples for Twenty-four Stamps.
WINE in CASK forwarded free to any Railway Station in England.

EXCELSIOR BRANDY.
Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.
TERMS—CASH.
Country Orders must contain a remittance. Crossed cheques "Bank of London." Price-lists forwarded on application.
JAMES L. DENMAN, 65, Fenchurch-street (corner of Railway-place), London.

C. R. NELSON, PUBLISHER and GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT CONTRACTOR, 25, BOUVERIE-STREET, FLEET-STREET, LONDON, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that prompt and careful attention on the most reasonable terms will be given to all orders entrusted to him.

SPECTACLES to SUIT ALL SIGHTS.

Five steel frames, with real Brazil pebbles, 7s. 6d.; ditto, best glasses, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.; solid gold, 20s.; solid silver, 10s. 6d. Spring Eye-glasses, 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d.; gold ditto, 17s. 6d., 21s., 30s. Country residents accurately suited by stating age, &c. Sent free, (by post) all over the kingdom. Enclose stamps or post-office order, payable Upper Baker-street. Pocket Telescopes, define five miles, 12s. 6d. Microscopes in mahogany boxes, of immense power, 12s. 6d. BERNARD DAVIS (Optician to the Ophthalmic), 139, Euston-road, Regent's-park, close to Trinity Church (formerly called New-road).

N.B.—Celebrated Double Miniature Glasses of extraordinary power, 21 each, for Tourists, &c.

TRADE



MARK.

BROWN and POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.

Delicious in PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCHMANGE, CAKE, &c., and especially suited to the delicacy of CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

To meet the persistent efforts of some Traders who try to substitute inferior articles, similar only in appearance, or who press the sale of high priced Arrowroot instead, the best remedy is to order only from Family Grocers, Chemists, &c., who for a fair profit are content to supply what the "Lancet" states to be

"Superior to anything of the kind known."
Receipts on each Packet.
Paisley; 77A, Market-street, Manchester; Dublin; and 23, Ironmonger-lane, London.

FLOUR, warranted free from adulteration, to any part of London (not less than 14 lbs.) carriage free.—Whites, for pastry, at per bushel (56 lbs.), 3s.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 3s. 4d.; Seconds, 2s. 6d.; Meal for brown bread, 2s. 6d.

Address, HORSNAILL and CATCHPOOL, Bullford Mills, Witham, Essex; or 97, Goswell-road, City-road, E.C.
Directions for bread-making gratis. Terms cash. A half-sack or upwards free to any railway station (200 miles).

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Improper mastication and the evils attendant thereon may be avoided by wearing Artificial Teeth properly constructed and of pure materials.

Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists' Treatise on the Loss and best means of Restoring the Teeth, explains their system of supplying Artificial Masticators with Vulcanized Gum-coloured India-rubber as a base; no metal whatsoever is used—springs and wires are entirely dispensed with, while a greatly increased amount of suction is obtained, together with the best materials and first-class workmanship, at less than half the ordinary cost.

"Gabriel's Treatise is of importance to all requiring the dentist's aid, and emanating from such a source, it may be confidently relied on."—United Service Gazette.

"Thousands requiring artificial teeth are deterred from consulting a dentist, fearing the anticipated cost, or dread of failure—to all such we say peruse 'Gabriel's Treatise.'"—Civil Service Gazette.

Published by Messrs. Gabriel (gratis on application, or sent on receipt of three postage stamps), at their Establishments—33, Ludgate-hill, and 110, Regent-street, London (observe name and numbers particularly); and 134, Duke-street, Liverpool.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, SURGEON-DENTIST,

9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;
14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and
10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

CONDY'S PATENT FLUID, OR NATURAL DISINFECTANT.

Not only deodorizes but disinfects perfectly, and DESTROYS FOR EVER the cause of infection.

Is not poisonous, as it may be used to purify water. Evolves no noxious or unpleasant gas. Cannot be mistaken for any other fluid, thereby preventing death and disease, and is therefore the best, safest, cheapest, and most pleasant disinfectant ever introduced.

This fluid has been examined and reported upon by the Board of Health, all the most eminent Men and Chemists of the day, in all cases in the most satisfactory manner possible.

The Public are recommended to use this Fluid, properly diluted with water, frequently and habitually in larders, sculleries, dairies, musty casks, sick rooms, close places, &c., as it has numerous advantages, and can be used with certain immediate success and perfect safety.

Sold in Quart Bottles, 4s., Pints, 2s., Half-pints, 1s., and in bulk 10s. per Gallon.

Free to Railway on Receipt of Order or Stamps.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; T. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalene Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking.

Price from 7s. 3d. to 10s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer 228, Piccadilly, London.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 95, Goswell-road.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling out. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 95, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 95, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

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BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The following REPORT was unanimously adopted at the ANNUAL MEETING held on THURSDAY, March 17th, 1859, at the CHIEF OFFICES,

47 and 48, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"The year 1858 has shown a considerable increase of the Company's business. Eight Hundred and Two Policies have been issued, assuring 137,227l., and the revenue of New Annual Premiums thereon amounts to 4,805l. 1s. 1d. The whole of these have been fully paid upon. Half Credit Policies not being issued by the Company. This increases the grand total of Life Assurance Policies issued by the Company to the 31st December last to 3,998, representing assurances effected with the Company to the amount of 644,287l. 15s. 8d.

"The total of proposals received by the Company from its foundation has been 6,422, for assurances to the amount of 1,109,837l. 4s. 9d.

From these statements will be seen the caution with which lives have been accepted by the Company. The best available Medical skill has been employed, and the bona fides of the proposers scrutinised, a course rendered necessary by the frequent and notorious frauds recently perpetrated on Life Offices. This scrutiny has been still more rigid where female lives have been proposed for Assurance.

"It is a satisfaction that, in round numbers, 4,000 persons have made a provision for their families in this single Office.

"The amount of business done in the year is not the total good accomplished; for it is probable that the diffusion of knowledge on this subject by the agents of this Company have induced three times that number of heads of families to make provision in some shape for the future, who had hitherto neglected that duty; and in future years additional fruits will be reaped by the Company from the labour of 1858.

"The Death Register shows that the sum of 1,902l. 13s. 8d. has been paid in death claims and bonuses to the families of nineteen deceased policy-holders. This mortality is much below the tabular estimate. All these Policies of two years old and upwards received a considerable proportional addition to the sums assured, in the shape of bonuses—the profits being divided every three years, and Policies of two years' duration being entitled; so that the benefits of the Improved Mutual System on which the Office is based, will every year be more widely diffused.

"The Company has received from the Policy-holders the warmest approbation of its principles, and the most cordial support in a variety of ways.

"Policy-holders have, also, received valuable assistance in the shape of Loans, upon various securities, including their Policies. Some of these Policies must have been forfeited but for this timely aid.

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"The spread of Life Assurance is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. Its effects cannot fail of being felt in the check of pauperism, the diminution of crime, and the spread of sobriety, industry, thoughtfulness, and morality—promoting the stability of the nation, and happiness of the people."

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